THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES

No. 55,441—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
20th "	EGYPT	6000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10050
7th Oct	ARABIA	6000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	6000	.....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8600
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10050
30th "	MALOJA	11500	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
11th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
25th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
8th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
29th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10050
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
"	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only AT SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 435 or Rs. 491	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by Str.	Rs. 548 or Rs. 637	Rs. 922 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo, Ubina and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Ikaley Hall	3583	21 Aug.	20 Sept.	...	1 Oct.
City of Athens	5594	30 Aug.	23 Sept.	12 Oct.	...
Ikaley Hall	4598	2 Sept.	25 Sept.	14 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4674	30 Sept.	20 Oct.	...	...
City of London	9000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov. For Calcutta	...
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	3321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7162	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Agra	4894	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	1912
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	...
City of Athens	5594	30 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1911	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5410	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6522	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	3321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7517	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Agra	4909	10 Feb.	3 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5594	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7809	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6522	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	482	838
" Liverpool	695	937	482	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares allow for each Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, @ 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2134	Mon. 18th Sept.	9 a.m.	†via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 21st Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri. 22nd Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct, ‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. *Cutch Mandvie. †Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st Sept., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Wednesday 20th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowcit, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

16th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4244	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Kaerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	13th " "
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Dec, "
Bohemia	4244	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Kaerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	13th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	S. Gobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavisich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,

PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or such term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA OF CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS.

From the miniature of 2 inches high to the full size of 32 inches.

Unparalleled TROPHY collection.

IRISH
GADROON
OCTAGON
RALEIGH
RAPHAEL
STUART
TUDOR
PORTLAND
ANTIQUE TAZZE
GRECIAN
KYLIX
QUEEN ANNE
GEORGIAN
FLUTED CLASSIC
&c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so modest that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY 12th proximo at 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of electing an Auditor in place of Mr. W. Bullock, deceased.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th September, 1911.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from the 1st September, 1911, the following CAMP STATIONS on the Delhi Durbar Railway have been OPENED for through-booking of Goods Traffic of all descriptions :—

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations from all B. B. & C. I. Railway stations.

Consigners of goods are requested to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which of the Camp Stations it will be most convenient for them to take delivery, and to consign their goods accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery, in the Delhi Durbar area are also requested to intimate to despatchers which of the Camp stations is nearest and most convenient for delivery. If this is done, it will ensure earlier delivery, and also avoid unnecessary expense in carriage over a considerable distance from the Delhi Goods sheds.

Consignments of goods, including Motor Cars and Carriages, from Bombay for Camp Stations and also for other stations in Delhi, should be booked early from the Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge, (Bombay). Horses should be booked from Grant Road.

Special Delhi Durbar Camp Station Labels can be obtained from Station Masters and Goods Clerks at the principal Goods Booking Stations, and further particulars as to the booking arrangements will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

F. W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager,
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 4th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOAN of Rs. 1,40,000 is REQUIRED, for the Estate of Ray Radha Ballab Choudhury Bahadoor and his brother Benwari Lal Choudhury of Sherpur, District Mymensingh, which has recently been brought under the Court of Wards. Any one willing to raise the Loan at a moderate rate of interest on the mortgage of the property may apply to the Undersigned within a fortnight. The amount of brokerage required should be stated.

J. P. BLACKWOOD,
Collector.
Mymensingh Collectorate,
Dated the 2nd September, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

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MONDAY next, the 18th instant being a Public Holiday, our usual Weekly Sale will take place on TUESDAY, 19th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as almyrahs, cup-boards, sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, Chubb's safe 23 by 26 by 33 inches, phonographs, partition screens.

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Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October 1911 and the following day (sale commencing at 11 a.m. each day), at the above address, the property of the Hyderabad Granite Co., sold upon the completion of the contract for which the above Company was formed between Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves and Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, for the purpose of carrying out certain contracts for the supply of Granite for the New Dock Works, at Bombay.

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CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
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POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of immoveable properties situate at Kalbadevi Road, near Dwarkanath Temple that was advertised to take place by order of Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal attorneys for the second mortgagee Mr. Narotamdas Hurjiwandas and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Chintaman Balwant Oze, this day, Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1911, is postponed.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street or Rangari Moholla, out of Fort Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Jacob Haji Esq, the Administrator of the deceased mortgagee Haji Ebrahim Haji Tar Mahomed and also the Administrator of the Estate of Goolam Hoosein Jacob and Bayabai, the deceased grandson and granddaughter of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Tar Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Jooseb Bawla, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 27th day of January, 1893, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts, (where of 24 square yards are surplus), together with all messuages, tenements or dwelling-house of two compartments and three stores, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Shaik Abdul Rahman Street or otherwise called Rangaree Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1450-1450, and New No. 7202-7202, Old Survey No. 1056-1056 and New Survey No. 1985-1985, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B, Ward No. 33, and Street Nos, 125 and 129, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Shaik Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the north by the house of Haji Cassum Joosub, and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Sidick Allana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for Mr. Jacob Haji Esq, at their office, Prince Buildings, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Ghoghari Moholla, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 258 of 1910.

Ahmed Dawood .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Ahmed Dawood and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from B. J. Desai, Esqr., who is appointed Special Commissioner and authorised to sell the property under decretal Order of Reference dated the 8th day of September, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on Wednesday, the 27th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement consisting of one of the two compartments of a dwelling-house, situate, at Ghoghari Moholla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 146 square yards, Registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old Nos. 864, 865, 866, New No. 8031, Old Survey No. 1772 and 1772, New Survey No. 1092 and standing in the name of Omar Cassum and registered by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 6240, and Street Nos. 102 add 108, and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the other of the compartments of the said house and belonging to Esa-bin-Dawood and Yacoob-bin-Dawood, and on the South by the property of Hasan Cassum Gonagar, and now in the occupation of Bayabai and her children and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Pouchs, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner at their office No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000,

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh,
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. Sassoon and Co.)
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WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the interest for the half year is not less than Rs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties at Lower Mahim and Worlee Nawapada advertised to take place to-morrow has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Javeri Raychand Khushalchand and on account and risk of Chokey Mohanlal Auchratlal :—

A lot of jewellery consisting of ruby and emerald ornaments and valuable loose pearls etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the General Engineering Co. and on account and risk of Kumar Fateh Singh Bhosle of Nagpore.

One 14-16 H. P. 4 cylinder new "Darracque" car 1910 model London built 5 seated Body-de-Luxe side entrance complete with hood, curtains, folding wind screen, 2 side and one tail lamp, jack, pump horn and toolbog.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation opposite the Colaba station (sea side) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Davji Canji rich glass, and crockeryware, best plateware by Elkington and Read and Barton made to order dining table, chairs and sideboards with mirror back by Davji Canji, blackwood drawing room suite in 10 pieces lined with French plush, Chesterfield sofa and chairs by Roberts, low chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, palmstands, and writing tables, blackwood open carved chiffoniers teapoys, and stands, one nearly new cottage piano in very good order, rich carpets, corner cabinets, oil paintings and engravings, old china ware, parian, bronze, terracotta and Arata vases, rich silver Cloisonne vases, old bronze ware, old English Ormolu vase with glass dome, hanging, hall, wall and table lamps, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, large chival glass by Davji Canji one iron safe, bicycle, aluminium utensils, &c., &c. The property of F. G. W. Ducat, Esq of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ENGLISH FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English furniture, Pianos, full sized Billiard table, valuable Household furniture, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell off by Public Auction without reserve on THURSDAY the 21st instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Medows Street, Fort, opposite Treacher and Co. and next to King and Co. by order of the concerned—

Consignments ex r. s. Arabia, Egypt and Chanda consisting of English mahogany velvet and silk tapestry line drawing room folding suites of sofas and chairs satin wall-out and famed wood bedroom English folding suites consisting of bevel mirror almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany palmstands with English brass pots and chains solid iron framed mahogany and walnut cottage pianos by Rose and Julius Knap.

Almost new full sized billiard table by Dawson with accessories complete, valuable household artistic furniture by Roberts and others such as silk tapestry lined Chesterfield drawing room easy and low chairs, bevel mirrored single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, hatstands, pieces of valuable silk tapestry, real cut glass, scent bottles, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 16th September, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th September 1911, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 3, 5a, 5e, 5, 102, case Nos. 73, 76, 78, 83, Dadar Road.

Building St. No. 14, case No. 93, Naigaum Cross Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BULL—Aug. 22, at Houghton Hill, Huntingdon, the wife of Capt. Henry Bull, late Royal Art, of a daughter.

BURTON—Aug. 16, at 4 Smithgrove, Terrace, Cork, the wife of Lieut Colin Burton, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

FINCH—Aug 25, at Anlaby, Castle Avenue, Dover, the wife of Major H M Finch, 1st batt Royal Berkshire Regt, of a son.

MARWOOD-ELTON—Aug 22, at Heathfield, near Taunton, Somerset, the wife of Major William Marwood-Elton, of Widworthy Court, Devon, of a son.

STEVENSON—Aug 26, at Cherchefelle, Reigate, the wife of Capt H B Stevenson, 2nd Q O Rajput L.I. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—POTTER—Aug. 26, at St. Mary's Church, Shortlands, Capt Henry Coddington Brown, Indian Medical Service, 47th Sikhs, son of P Latham Brown, Heathcote, Worthing, to Gladys Mary, daughter of the late W. Furniss Potter and of Mrs. Potter, Wharfemead, Bickley, Kent.

DRUMMOND—LEWIS—Aug 7, at Christ Church, Vancouver, B C, Herbert Charles Drummond, son of the late Hon Robert A J Drummond, Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the sixth Viscount Strathallan, to Helen Frances Mitcheson, widow of the late Edward Lewis, and daughter of the late Stanley Clark Bagg, of Montreal.

FLETCHER—OKELL—Aug 22, at Barrow, near Chester, Philip Cawthorne, son of Col Philip Fletcher, J P, of Bridcroft, Atherton, to Edith Maud, daughter of the late George Okell, Esq, and Mrs Okell, of Great Barrow.

GARBETT—BECKLES—Aug 26, at the Parish Church, Keymen, Christopher William Robert, s n of Capt Francis and the late Mrs Francis Garbett, and grandson of the late Venerable James Garbett M A, Archdeacon of Chichester, and forty-three years Rector of Clayton-cum-Keymer, and the late Rev Edmund Clay, M A, Incumbent of St. Margaret's Brighton, to Margaret Winifred, daughter of Mrs Beckles and the late Henry McLeod Beckles, M A, first Rector of Hence Sussex.

POMEROY—WIGAN—Aug 3, at the Parish Church, Kingston, Jamaica, Capt E J Pomeroy, 1st batt West India Regt, son of Mr and Mrs John A Pomeroy, of Salt Hill, Mount Charles, Co Donegal, Ireland, to Dorothy Maud, daughter of Mr and Mrs A E Wigan, of Hartlands, Jamica.

DEATHS.

HOYLE—Aug. 23, at Hastings, Georgiana widow of the late Lieut-Col the Hon Robert Edward Boyle, Coldstream Guards, aged 87.

CRAIGIE—Aug. 21, at Ellerslie, Fareham, Hants, Admir l Robert William Craigie.

GORING—Aug 20, at Tamworth, Staffs, Sir Harry Yelverton Goring, Bart., aged 71.

INCE—Aug 23, Montague House, Swanley, Kent, Surg Major John Ince, M D Indian Medical Service.

LOWRY—Aug 24, at Ernsborough, Honitoe, James H Lowry, late captain Indian Army, son of the late Lieut Gen R W Lowry, C B of 25 Warrington Crescent, W and Drumteach, Co Tyrone, and grandson of the late Sir Henry Ward, K C M G.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

PYRKE—Sept. 12, at sea, Ernest William Pyrke aged 53. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Crusaders or Jerusalem Delivered" Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a.m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p.m. ; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Business means net sales—not output." —System.

ST PETER'S CHURCH, BANDRA.—To-morrow the feast of Our Lady of Seven Dolours] will be celebrated with great solemnity in this church. High Mass, followed with a sermon in English and Marathi, procession and Benediction will be at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

MISSING CARRIER.—Bachu, a Mahomedan mercer hawker, engaged a cooly to carry his goods as he went round the town to sell silk and other piece-goods. While arriving at Procter Road the merchant entered the Masjid and on coming out missed the cooly with the goods which were Rs. 911 worth.

Y. M. M. A.—The 23rd weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Sunday the 17th instant at 10-40 a.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohammed Usuf Nazim will deliver a lecture on "What should we do now for the Association" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Before the Bombay ladies' branch of the Association, a lecture will be given by Mr. St. George Fox Pitt on "Mother's influence and responsibilities," to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. A. H. S. Aston, Land End, Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring two lady friends.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, MAZAGON.—The feast of the august Patroness of the above Society will be celebrated in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Masagon, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S.T.). His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will celebrate Pontifical High Mass. After the religious service, the annual general meeting of the members, subscribers, and well wishers will be held to receive the report and accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1911.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Hormusji Bojorji Daruwala, (70), a Parsi. The deceased on his way to the Fire Temple, was going along Fort Street when he was knocked down by the carriage of Mr. Naoroji Tarapurewalla. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. One of the jurors thought the driver was to blame in the matter, the other four disagreeing.

LOST PROPERTY AT POLICE OFFICE.—The following articles have been taken charge of by the Police, and are now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants :—Scales, weights, and tripod, a purse, an overcoat, an umbrella, a motor-car plate, a book of bank forms, a handkerchief, a necklace, gold sleeve link, shoes, piece of chintz, receipt for summons, cloth bag and lotas, cheque, G. C. Notes, and cash, stamp paper, cloth, gold bracelet, note-book and telegram, dogs, pajjamas, overcoat, cap and box of ties, keys, bundle of vernacular postcards and motor-car license.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY: FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.—A free night school has been started for the backward classes under the auspices of the above society in the Municipal Girls' High School at Parel; nearly 70 pupils of various castes and creeds are taking advantage of the school. Prof. F. Anderson, M.A., Prof. Takakhao, Prof. P. K. Telang of Central Hindu College, Benares, and Mr. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, visited the school during last month and expressed satisfaction at the work done by the school. These men of letters and other gentlemen have subscribed handsome donations for the school. Last month the Secretaries collected donations and subscription from members, amounting to about Rs. 41-2, out of which about Rs. 33-9-4 have been spent for the school expenses.

CARRIGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Reva Mansing, a Hindu. The deceased was knocked down by a carriage and the two off wheels passed over him. The driver who drove away, was arrested and charged, the Magistrate fining him Rs 75. The Court also awarded a compensation of Rs. 60, provided the injured man remaind in hospital for treatment. The man remained in hospital for a day and went home. After some time he went back to hospital as he got fever and again went away after a couple of days. Dr. Laffond, the house surgeon, was of opinion that he would not have succumbed to the injuries if he had remained in the hospital longer. The jury returned a verdict of death due to Mansing having been knocked down and receiving injuries which he himself neglected.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	"My Pretty Jane"	Bernaux
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
A Intermezzo	Liebestraum	F. von Blon
B Patrol	The Turkish	Michaelis
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Valse	Rendezvous	Zulueta
Selection	Gaddon Hall	Sullivan
Two Step	Catch me	Cooper

DIVINE SERVICE.

14th Sunday after Trinity.—17th September.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F. Hymns, 268, 215, 553, 355; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Whitfield in E. Hymns—353, 298, 31 ; Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. ; Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : Rev E E Hill ; Services discontinued until further notice.

St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy : Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a m and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a m, Parade Service, (Band of the 1st R War. Regt) ; 5-30 p m, Sunday School ; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, St Mathew's Day, at 8 a m, Holy Eucharist, Matins daily, Evensong daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard Monday 6-30 p m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev J H Robinson ; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a m, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p m Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion ; Rev A H Sharpley, C M S : 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon, Rev J B Glass.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy ; Rev Father Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany ; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a m Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy ; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany ; 8 45 a m Holy Communion : 5 15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class ; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion : 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; 5 30 p.m. Children's Service : 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter. —Clergy ; Rev, Father Moore ; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English ; 7-35 a.m. Marathi ; 9 a.m. Gujarathi ; 4 p m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy : Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu ; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-30 a m, Masses ; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers : 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m, 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar : Rev Fr M X Gomes—Pastoral visit in Rosary Church.—6 a m Morning Service, Low Mass; 7 30 a. m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar ; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6, a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass ; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a. m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar : Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Coutinho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher : Rev J F Edwards; 6-30 p m Preacher : Rev J F Edwards ; 5 p m Sunday School ; 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher : Rev R O Jenkins; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins ; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Paster : Rev. C. B. Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a m. Morning Service ; 6 30 p m. Evening. Service. Wednesday, 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting. Minister : Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y M C A Hall—Minister ; Rev H E Barrel.—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher : Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain : Rev J Cameron, 11 a m. Morning Service ; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Psalm 103. Hymns, 2, 40, 623. Anthem "The Lord bless thee."

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev A Wilson; 11 a m, Service at Parel; 11 a m United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p m Children's Service ; 6-30 p m, Evening Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister : The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, Morning Service 4-30 p m Evening Service.

DETAH OF MR. E. W. PYRKE.

News was received in Bombay yesterday morning, by cable from Aden, of the death of Mr E. W. Pyrke, an old and well-known resident of Bombay, who left for home by last week's mail steamer. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time and died when two days out of port, at the age of 53. He was the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel and Restaurant and had been a resident in the city for about 30 years.

It is said that the Calcutta Corporation is now correcting the grammatical and other mistakes in the approved form of the address to be presented to Their Majesties.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

Appeal Court Issues Probate.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar delivered judgment on appeal from a decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge of Khandesh, who refused to grant probate of the will of one Sakharam Pitambar to Nakula and Bhika, petitioners on the caveat filed by Chhagonbai, the senior widow of the deceased.

The testator died in October 1909, leaving considerable property behind him.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson, with Mr. G. S. Rao, Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. Pradhan appeared for the appellants ; the respondent was represented by Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin with Mr. Bhide.

The facts of this case have already been reported.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering the Court's judgment, said that it appeared to them that Arjunsa and one Shankar Gulabdass in December 1909 gave Mr. Simcox, the Collector, District Magistrate and District Registrar, East Khandesh, information that a will, purporting to have been executed by the deceased on the 3rd of October, 1909, had been prepared while he was unconscious and incapable of understanding anything, much less the contents of the will, that is signatures had been made by his gumasta Limba, by holding his paralysed hand, and that the petitioners, executors, had taken possession of the deceased's shop by breaking it open without any authority; and that the document was registered at a time when the deceased was unconscious and incapable of understanding the nature of the will on the 8th January 1910. The petitioners applied for probate, and in their application they stated that the original will was attached by the police in consequence of an application made to the District Magistrate by the opponent Chhaganbai, at the instigation of some scheming people, and of her relatives. On the 21st January the Collector issued his order in which he said that from an inspection of the will and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case as had been discovered, he felt quite convinced that the will was a forged one. He accordingly under section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code took cognisance of the offences of forgery, forgery for cheating and etc., against ten persons named in his order including the two petitioners. He then sent the case for trial to Mr. Brander, who was asked to report after the case was over, what his opinion of the conduct of the sub-registrar was.

Their Lordships had no hesitation whatever in saying that this action of the Collector was "pessimi exempli". Knowing that a petition had been filed for probate and civil proceedings had been pending he unwarrantably prejudiced the case of the petitioners. His action was bound to affect the opinion of any judge, who had to try the case, and his zeal improperly outran his discretion. Directly he knew civil proceedings were pending, it was his duty to hold his hand and not sanction the prosecution of persons, who, he must have known, would be called upon to give evidence in the case. Their Lordships laid great stress upon this, because they felt strongly that this action had, from the commencement, prejudiced the case of the petitioners.

The will, their Lordships said, was a perfectly natural will for a man in the deceased's position to have made, and his Lordship did not need to say anything further on the point because his learned brother, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, twice during the course of the argument, intimated that it was a perfectly natural and proper will for a Hindu in his position to have made. The chief point in favour of the genuineness of this will was the fact that it was duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

It appeared to their Lordships almost inconceivable that, if there had been organised conspiracy on the part of these two petitioners and attesting witnesses and the family, who supported the will, to put forward a forged will that they should have called in the sub-registrar to join in that conspiracy; for if there had been that conspiracy, it was impossible to acquit the sub-registrar of connivance therewith. It was important to notice that there was no suggestion against the sub-registrar as to his character or credit and Mr. Weldon for the opponents expressly made no imputation against him.

After reviewing the evidence and commenting on the lower court's judgment regarding the same, their Lordships went on to say that the learned judge had committed an initial error in his judgment. He had, at the outset, cited certain cases and laid down a principle, and throughout his judgment dealt with the facts to support the principle so laid down. It appeared to their Lordships that this was an absolutely incorrect way of dealing with cases of this or any other nature. The facts must first be found and then the principles should be laid down and applied to those facts when found.

Their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower Court, passed the decree for the petitioners, allowed the appeal and admitted the will to probate.

After hearing Mr. Weldon on the question of costs their Lordships ordered the cavestrix to pay all costs of the petitioners.

POLICE COURTS.

DISHONEST POLICEMAN.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadhur Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Walker charged Gopal Nagoji, a policeman employed as a chowkie karkoon at the Girgaum Police station, with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 79, belonging to Government. The accused was entrusted with the ammount from time to time and was instructed to pay the same at the head police office, which he did not do but absconded with the money to Ratnagiri. He was traced and arrested. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 90 and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

The following resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay on the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for 1910:—

Beyond preparations for the introduction of the new Act, the admistration of the Department was not marked by any events of importance.

The number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 555 to 577 during the year under report. The total factory population, however, does not show a corresponding increase owing to the fact that in Ahmedabad, the high prices of raw material reduced the number of spindles at work and led to the falling off of the number of operatives employed in the district.

The sanitary condition of the factories was generally good ; but in many textile factories the arrangements for ventilation are still deficient. The subject is under the consideration of Government, who have appointed a committee to report on the ventilation of cotton textile factories throughout the Presidency.

Except in the Hyderabad district there was no rise in the rates of skilled and unskilled labour in factories. The rise in Hyderabad is attributed to the general increase of wages in Sind. There were a few unimportant strikes in Bombay and Broach.

The provisions of the Act with regard to the employment of children are still not infrequently contravened, and five prosecutions were instituted for such contraventions during the year. A few cases of the employment of unregistered children were discovered in Bombay and the employers were warned.

The machinery was generally well guarded and only eight prosecutions for defective fencing were instituted, as against 15 in 1909 and 19 in 1908. In all 27 fatal accidents were reported against 30 in the previous year, but they were due in most cases to the carelessness of the operatives.

SKATING RINK.

As to-night's sessions at the Skating Rink is the last of the current season, the management have decided to allow the Skating to continue till midnight. The Rink has proved one of the best evening rendezvous for the amusement-loving public of Bombay, and it is expected that there will be a large house to-night.

FORTHCOMING ENTERTAINMENTS.

MR. A. CAPPER.

Of Mr. Capper, thought reader &c., who comes to India next month, Mr. Raymond Blathwayt writes :—

For years I have been advising my old friend Alfred Capper, the famous Thought Reader, to pay a professional visit to India. For his is an entertainment pre-eminently suited to the life and tastes of Anglo-India. And not only is his entertainment one that will be appreciated by the Civil and Military population of our great Oriental Dependency, but the vivid, buoyant joyous personality of Capper himself will delight the hearts of all those whose unforgettable good fortune it will be to meet and talk with him in the flesh. For this big, clean-shaven, hearty, genial personage is one of the most attractive characters it is possible to imagine. Full of life, energy and enthusiasm and with hearty goodwill and endless, boundless good nature rushing from him like a torrent down a mountain side, Alfred Capper makes not only friends wherever he goes but he leaves behind him an undying impression of supreme geniality and of inexhaustible fun and humour. Alfred Capper is an experience ; he is an event in a life-time. Once met he will never be forgotten. He is the very best of company : there is no one quite the like of him in the whole world, he dominates—delightfully dominates,—every company which is fortunate enough to secure his presence.

He is a superb anecdotalist and his stories, which have no beginning and no end and no point and which last for hours, keep you screaming with laughter the whole time he is telling them, and he enjoys telling them as much as you enjoy listening to them.

As an entertainer he is, in his own line, unapproachable and unsurpassed. No one has performed in the presence of so many Royalties as he has ; Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, the Queen of Spain, Edward the VII and George the V ; they have all revelled in and been mystified by his clever entertainment. An entertainment, which apart from its more tangible qualities, contains much for serious thought, I might almost add for actual scientific investigation.

For truth to tell Alfred Capper at first sight and in ordinary company does not in the least suggest the mystic or the psychic and yet, when he stands upon the platform, he is one of the greatest experiments of this branch of mysticism that we have. And in these days, when mysticism is in the very air, when people like the Ingaleses and Father Benson and Henry Wood are veritable priests and prophets in the most ancient, the most universal, the most feverishly sought after of cults, such a man as Capper and such an entertainment as his give rise to much and serious thought. He has helped more clergymen and benefited more charities than almost any other living man. From the moment when his vivid, vibrant, powerful personality takes the platform to the moment when he retires, exhausted and worn out with his exertions —for he is always tremendously in earnest and flaming with enthusiasm,—he rivets the attention of his audience to himself. I repeat again Alfred Capper is the experience and the event of a lifetime and he will quit the shores of India leaving behind him an unforgettable memory.

MR. MATHESON LANG AND MISS HUTIN BRITTON.

Messrs. Lang and Holloway's Company who are now at Cape Town, early next year intend doing a short season in Bombay. This is the first time that London productions, headed by artistes of the standing of Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton, whose highly successful seasons at the Lyceum Theatre, London, are universally known, are to visit India.

The Johannesburg "Times" referring to their tour there in July last, says:—

Never has a dramatic season in Johanesburg been so memorable as that of the Lang-Holloway Company. Never has one ended with greater eclat. The other night His Majesty's Theatre was packed to the walls, and "The Taming of the Shrew" was received with remarkable enthusiasm. The rollicking dance with which the comedy was closed had barely ceased when cheers rang out from all parts of the theatre. Several times had the curtain to be raised, and half a dozen lovely floral tributes were handed up to Miss Hutin Britton (Mrs. Matheson Lang).

The Chief of the Caledonian Society (Mr. D. Paton) then came forward and after a eulogium of Mr. Matheson Lang, Miss Hutin Britton, Mr. W. E. Holloway, and the company in general, presented Miss Britton with some handsome verdite ornaments, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Holloway each with a ring set in the same stone. More cheering followed, and when silence had been restored, Mr. Matheson Lang stepped to the front of the stage. First thanking the Caledonian Society for having done so much to make the company's season a success, he expressed his gratitude to every person who had visited the theatre in the last eight weeks. He was given to understand that the season had been the most successful ever known in Johannesburg, and every member of the company was proud of the fact. Upon their arrival some people had voiced a doubt—a doubt not shared by himself or the company that Shakespearean plays would not be very popular. "But," added Mr. Lang, "of all the plays done here, the Shakespearean play had been the most successful, and had made the most money. That does not say so much for us but more for Johannesburg." The season, continued Mr. Lang, had been a short one, but that was inevitable. This had been their first trip to the country. (Voices: "It won't be your last.") "That was just what I was going to say. You have given us too warm a welcome for this to be our last visit. And loud cheers again broke out. Proceeding, Mr. Lang spoke briefly of his future programme, remarking that the company would be at Calcutta during the visit of the King and Queen. They also hoped, he said, to return to Johannesburg, if only for a week or two, at the end of October, when they finished at Capetown, in which event the new play which he had secured for the London season would be produced. "I cannot," he remarked, "thank the people of Johanneaburg enough on behalf of myself, my wife, Mr. Holloway, and every member of the company, for the hospitality and kindness which we have received here. We could not have felt more at home."

MISS FLORENCE MENKMEYER.

Miss Florence Menkmeyer is to come here in October.

The fame gained by Florence Menkmeyer in Europe renders her visit to this town of unusual interest. For several years she has toured Europe from Russia to Italy, performing before crowded and enthusiatic audiences, and winning the highest praise from the leading critics in London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Milan, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Amsterdam, etc. Miss Menkmeyer resided at St. Petersburg, Russia, during the period, when Anton Rubinstein, the greatest musician of modern times, was Director of the Russian Royal Conservatorium of music at St. Petersburg, and had the privilege of following the musical historic course given at the Russian Conservatorium by that master. Miss Menkmeyer studied singing at Berlin with Madame Mallinger, Prima Donna at the Royal Opera, Berlin; later with Madame Gadsky, at Covent Garden Opera, London. Connoisseurs say Miss Menkmeyer's musical gifts are phenomenal, for "not alone is she a pianist combining superb technique with poetic, soulful interpretation, she is also the possessor of a beautiful voice of wide range."

Miss Florence Menkmeyer's voice is powerful and clear and has that peculiar ring about it that charms the listener. Her intonation and articulation are a lesson to amateurs."

Of her playing Paoli Tost says:—"Florence Menkmeyer's can do more with her left hand alone than many pianists with both."

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The "Crusaders," the star picture billed for the coming week, has been one of the great events of the late London season. It is a master piece of stage craft and it is the first time this phase in the world's history has been dealt with at any length in picturedom. No expense was spared in costumes, many eminent antiquarian's having gladly assisted in designing them. After seeing the first series it will be admitted that the show is well worth the money. Five hundred people are engaged in the various scenes and to such a height did the enthusiasm in America run that prominent preachers openly asked their members to visit the theatre to see this awe-inspiring film. Oriental splendour and English mediaeval knighthood are seen in every phase of the story and the Excelsior should have a record week with this film.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Rainfall has spread over the west and south of the Peninsula and has continued in north-east India and the United Provinces. Yesterday's total amount was forty per cent. above the day's normal. The principal amounts are :—Gauhati reports three inches ; Dhubri, ten ; Cheerapunji, nine ; Shillong, Bogra and Sangor Island, one and a half ; Dinapur, Jalpaiguri and Calcutta, two ; Parnea, four ; Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Poona and Negapatam, one and a half ; and Cuddalore, five.

The forecast shows some diminution in the rainfall in the United Provinces, and a further extension in the southern half of the Peninsula, but no change elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Kejna-Byculla nada in Cts	Fort Colaba in Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	53·11	54·65	55·26	45·71
Friday, 15th Sept.	0·19	0·43	0·47	0·05
Total	53·30	55·13	55·78	45·76
Same date last year	64·31	58·33	59·30	50·72

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th September 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan and Delhi and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in slight defect in the extreme north ; the minimum is in excess in the north and south-west Punjab.

The United Province.—Allahabad records 1·43" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clou

PROSPECTS IN EAST AFRICA.

A Fine Harbour.

Of the various problems confronting those who are considering the welfare of British East Africa, three must be regarded as of paramount importance. The first regards land tenancy; the second is the Indian question; the third relates the port of Mombassa. Each, writes the special correspondent of the "Standard," is distinct from the other, yet their solution one way or another will vitally affect the future of the country. Of these problems the simplest is the third. Recently an attempt was made to describe the beauties of Kiliudini harbour, which is the main anchorage for steamers of considerable tonnage. It is a natural haven, completely sheltered, with ample depth of water. With the exception of Durban, it is the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa, although in its present unfinished state it is sadly lacking in the accommodation and facilities offered by the Natal port. "Unfinished state" is a mild term to use, since apart from a couple of flights of steps and a wretched little wharf, where the lighters unload, nothing has been done to assist shipping. For several years, doubtless, this accommodation sufficed, but happily of late the trade of the country has most appreciably developed, and thirty to forty steamers a month, all carrying cargo, are making Mombasa a port of call. Yet they might be working in an open roadstead, for cargo is first dumped into lighters, and then re-hoisted on to the mean little wharf, a tedious process, which keep the ship in port far longer than should be necessary. Moreover, this cumbersome method is expensive, and the heavy charges are falling on the settler, the planter, and farmer up country. If it were necessary, nothing would be said; but with the facilities at hand a small outlay would so alter matters that cargo could be shipped at vastly lower rates.

NEGLECTED FACILITIES.

Within fifty yards of the shore there is thirty feet of water, a depth sufficiently great to take steamers of far greater tonnage than at present call. There is a coral bed, making a most suitable foundation for masonry work, and it has been estimated that for £150,000 a quay could be constructed which would enable three steamers, averaging six or seven thousand tons, to go alongside. For a scheme of such benefit to the port and the country, the cost is small; the saving in time and money would be large. A stranger might then well exclaim, "Why, in Heaven's name, don't you build the quay?" But there are vested interests which are strongly opposed to any such scheme. So far their opposition has been successful. The sooner it is overcome the better, for these high lighterage dues are a direct drawback to the producer inland, as well as entailing higher prices on goods brought into the country.

A noteworthy example of what practical sympathy can achieve is illustrated in the birth of Port Soudan, not many miles to the north of Suakim, on the Red Sea. A few years back the site was a sandy waste. A judicious, though considerable, expenditure has resulted in the formation of an excellent harbour, with good depth of water, stone quays equipped with the most modern devices for discharging cargo at a figure which, I was given to understand, does not exceed 1s 6d a ton. A considerable township has already sprung into existence. This far-sighted policy must inevitably be repaid manyfold, since Port Soudan by its connection by rail with Khartoum becomes the natural outlet for the oversea trade of the Soudan. Mombasa stands in exactly the same relationship to British East Africa and Uganda. It possesses far better natural advantages, and the money required to be spent in bringing it into line with commercial requirements is about a fifth of that so readily advanced and so admirably expended on Port Soudan.

The water supply of the town is most unsatisfactory, as the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall for their drinking water, which, stored for any length of time in tanks, is, in a tropical climate, always suggestive of disease. There is, however, abundant pure water to be obtained in the neighbouring hills. To bring this to the town would involve a coast of £50,000. It depends on the home Government as to whether this expenditure can be carried out or not.

THE INDIAN TRADER.

In many respects, the problem most difficult of solution is the Indian question. Here in British East Africa it is assuming an aspect quite as acute as that which for some years now has agitated South Africa. It is not denied that the Indian has been useful to the country. He was coolie labour which built the railway, and the retail trade of the country has been practically developed by the Indian trader. To-day, in fact, it is still very largely in their hands. From a sentimental point of view, there is nothing to be said against unrestricted Asiatic immigration. From the practical standpoint, there is much that can be urged against it. At all events, on the part of the civilian population, the Indian is disliked and his presence resented. There is a strong feeling in favour of shutting him out altogether, or at least imposing upon him far more severe restrictions than at present exist. Moreover, the official world is, if not directly accused, at least suspected, of favouring his coming.

Be that as it may, there is no disguise to the general objection entertained towards the Indian by the rest of the white population. The white trader is amongst the loudest in his protests, and certainly one of the chief sufferers. The Indian trader lives poorly, is content, can be content with smaller profits, and consequently he undersells his white rivals. In his dealings with the natives he is grasping, and in other ways his presence has wrought harm to the native tribes. Still his industry is commendable. He sets up his tin store in the most outlying districts. The native in his bargaining is invariably worsted, but he in compelled to deal with the Indian shopkeeper, since the white storekeeper does not venture into such places. Here certainly the Asiatic reaps the benefit of his enterprise, which is sufficiently active to accept any order tendered to him, however, much trouble it may involve in execution, rather than return the frequent answer of the white man, "Oh, we don't keep it."

INDUCEMENTS TO EMIGRANTS.

One happy result of the visits of numerous "lion-hunters" is seen in the fact that British East Africa is becoming better known as a country which certainly offers many possibilities to the emigrant. The country, with its twin protectorate, Uganda, is slowly but none the less developing, and each year now sees a most material increase in its prosperity. Although situated immediately beneath the Equator, it possesses a great diversity of climate owing to the range of altitude. Between the coast and the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza the railway is compelled to climb to a height of 8,000ft. The climate of the uplands, therefore, is very different, very much more healthy too, than at the coast or round the lake. It permits, of moreover, of a wide range of agriculture being undertake. The intending settler therefore can choose whether he will be a planter or a farmer. The coast belt is well adapted to the cultivation of rubber, copra and those crops which flourish in an essentially tropical area. But for the white man this is a bad climate.

Up-country, ordinary mixed farming will flourish, and at an altitude of 6,000ft or 7,000ft wheat has been found to grow well. Cotton especially in Uganda has a great future in front of it, and the cultivation is developing rapidly. It is, however, fortunate for the country that a few rich men have taken a keen and practical interest in its development. By taking up considerable tracts of land at varying altitudes, they have been able quietly to experiment with soil and climate and the benefit of their experience is there for the newcomer to profit by. Still, it is not good for only a few wealthy men to be left to open up the country. British East Africa wants a white population if it is to go ahead.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUCCESS.

But not any sort of population will do. Those who go out to settle must go determined to work and overcome the obstacles and petty discomforts which pioneering always involves. And in a degree they must be men of substance. Capital is wanted: capital to pay for the initial outlay, to carry the worker until his farm can pay for itself, and if need be to retrieve a bad start. What sum is required is not easy to state. So much depends on the character of the individual, as well as the nature of the work he is taking up. To one inexperienced £1,000 is not too much to start on, and in some cases a great deal more is absolutely essential,

It is courting disaster to be ill-provided with money under these circumstances, and those who cannot command such a sum had best not think of becoming farmers in East Africa. Nor is the country the land of the "small holder." When some two years ago a certain valiant young Liberal politician made a pilgrimage through the land, he asked many questions, the majority of which he answered before he received any reply. Among others he asked what was the average size of a farm, and he was told 5,000 acres. "Pooh, nonsense," said in effect the light of his party; "500 acres are enough for any man." So they are in some countries, but not in Africa, and it may be reasonably supposed that those who live in the country are in the best position to judge. The question of land tenancy is not at present satisfactory.

Land can only be taken up on a ninety-nine years' lease. The rent is nominal, and allowances are made for improvements but the rental is to be subject to a revision every thirtythird year. It is most unlikely that the revision would be of a drastic nature; still, the majority of those who are settling on the land would undoubtedly prefer to obtain the freehold. By arrangement with the home authorities, it should be possible to introduce some such scheme as exists, for instance, in Rhodesia, where freehold farms can be obtained under the conditions very favourable to the freeholder. Certainly the signs are clear that the two countries are now beginning to move in the right direction, and therefore, everything should be done to attract and assist the newcomer. These matters really rest with the Colonial Office, for those on the spot have little freedom of movement. A Protectorate is not encouraged to think for itself, and its suggestions are not invariably received with sympathy, especially if it asks for money.

UNION-CASTLE ENTERPRISE.

If the home authorities are not always alive to the legitimate requirements of East Africa, it is, fortunately, not the same with others. The rapid development of trade has aroused the attention of the shipping world, and to-day the Protectorate is better served for oversea transit than ever before. It has at length gained the attention of the Union-Castle Mail Company, a line which hitherto has been identified most intimately with South Africa. This company has now established a regular four-weekly service, already with gratifying results. The steamer sails from Southampton by way of the Suez Canal, calling at all the principal ports on the East African Coast to Durban, where it connects with the Western service, thus enabling the traveller to circumnavigate the Dark Continent. This new departure, long wished for, has been received with satisfaction. Indeed, on one occasion this feeling was expressed rather curiously. Two Union-Castle liners, one southbound, the other northbound, met in Kiliudini Harbour, and the spectacle was hailed with delight, as so it was stated it was the first occasion on which two British passenger ships of the same line had come together. It seems a small matter to be glad over and it is a trifle pathetic yet it is a vivid illustration of the feelings of those who had seen so much of the carraying trade pass into the hands of foreign competitors. "British goods for British Colonies in British ships" makes a very good motto. So far as Eastern Africa is concerned, this will at last happen.

UGANDA AND COTTON.

Of the two Protectorates. Uganda is the more fertile, but its climate is not suitable for the white men. Still the future for the country should be bright, since it has been conclusively proved that its soil is well adapted for the cultivation of cotton. It is inhabited by an intelligent native people, who have taken up the cotton cultivation with commendable enthusiasm, and who, with due overseeing, should, before many years are ever, be producing cotton in really appreciable quantities. The production is increasing at a rapid rate, and here is a point which our Lancashire manufacturers might well note. The increased output of cotton means more and more money flowing back into the country and into the hands of the natives. Like ourselves, the native is ready to spend his money, and in this instance much of it goes in personal adornment, in the shape of clothes. Now the negro is a curiously childish sort of person, but he usually known what he likes and what he wants. Therefore, if he or his womenfolk prefer a material in plain white, or white with pale bule spots, it is no use offering a yellow with pink stars. Too often in the past have our manufacturers erred in this way, and it has been left to the readier-witted foreigner to divine the native mind and reap the benefit accordingly.

As a final word, it may be asked whether Eastern Africa is a white man's country so far as climate is concerned. Taken as a whole, Uganda, no. The coast line, no; up-country, yes, with limitations. It must be remembered that anyone going to the highlands will be living at an altitude which may range from four to eight thousand feet, possibly more. It is not everyone whose constitution is equal to the strain of living at a high altitude. As a race we are not accustomed to high altitudes, and anyone with intention of settling in this land might well seek advice on this point. In the majority of instances there is nothing to fear, but it has happened that someone has come out hopefully, and settled down only to find in time that the altitude is proving too great a strain on the constitution. Nor should it be forgotten that here you are living directly under the sun, and that it is absolutely essential during the heat of the day that proper headcovering, such as the sun helmet, should be worn. In the tropical region life is taken easier, but in the highlands there is just the risk that one may be too energetic. If it is hot in the day, the heat is dry, and the nights are invariably pleasant. It is undoubtedly a very delightful climate and healthy. One has only to look at the sturdy rosy-cheeded children in Nairobi to be convinced of that. A periodical change is undoubtedly necessary, but one may live in comfort in these high lands of Eastern Africa. To those who want a change from home, and a change from social conventionalities, a trip up the Uganda Railway offers a delightful holiday. The seasons for rain are October and November, and March to the end of May. At other times it is dry, and the atmosphere at 5,000ft. surprisingly crisp and invigorating. The cool season, June, July and August, is delightful, and even in the height of the summer there is no need to dread the heat. Indeed, it is difficult to realise that one is living under the Equator.

THE WILD ANIMAL.

Cats as an Example.

There are things in this world, says Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the "Daily News", of which I can say seriously that I love them but I do not like them. The point is not merely verbal, but psychologically quite valid. Cats are the first that occur to me as examples of the principle. Cats are so beautiful that a creature from another star might fall in love with them, and so incalculable that he might kill them. Some of my friends take quite a high moral line about cats. Some, like Mr. Titterton, I think, admire a cat for its moral independence and readiness to scratch anybody "if he does not behave himself." Others, like Mr. Belloc, regard the cat as cruel and secret, a fit friend for witches, one who will devour everything, except indeed, poisoned food. "So utterly lacking is it in Christian simplicity and humility." For my part, I have neither of these feelings. I admire cats as I admire catkins; those little fluffy things that hang on trees. They are both pretty and both furry, and both declare the glory of God. And this abstract exaltation in all living things is truly to be called Love; for it is a higher feeling than mere affectional convenience; it is a vision. It is heroic, and even saintly, in this that it asks for nothing in return. I love all the cats in the street as St. Francis of Assisi loved all the birds in the wood or all the fishes in the sea; not so much, of course, but then I am not a saint. But he did not wish to bridle a bird and ride on its back, as one bridle and rides on a horse. He did not wish to put a collar round a fish's neck, marked with the name "Francis," and the address "Assisi"—as one does with a dog. He did not wish them to belong to him or himself to belong to them; in fact, it would be a very awkward experience to belong to a lot of fishes. But a man does belong to his dog, in another but an equally real sense with that in which the dog belongs to him. The two bonds of obedience and responsibility vary very much with the dogs and the men; but they are both bonds. In other words, a man does not merely love a dog as he might (in a mystical moment) love any sparrow that perched on his window-sill or any rabbit that ran across his path. A man likes a dog and that is a serious matter.

NATURE PERSONIFIED.

To me, unfortunately perhaps, for I speak merely of individual taste, a cat is a wild animal. A cat is Nature personified. Like Nature, it is so mysterious that one cannot quite repose even in its beauty. But like Nature again it is so beautiful that one cannot believe that it is really cruel. Perhaps it isn't and there again it is like Nature. Men of old time worshipped cats as they worshipped crocodiles and those magnificent old mystics knew what they were about. The moment in which one really loves cats is the same as that in which one moderately and within reason loves crocodiles. It is that divine instant when a man feels himself—no, not absorbed into the unity of all things (a loathsome fancy)—but delighting in the difference of all things. At the moment when a man really knows he is a man he will feel, however faintly, a kind of fairy-tale pleasure in the fact that a crocodile is a crocodile. All the more will he exult in the things that are more evidently beautiful than crocodiles, such as flowers and birds and cats—which are more beautiful than either. But it does not follow that he will wish to pick all the flowers or to cage all the birds or to own all the cats.

ANALOGY BETWEEN MEN AND AMINALS.

No one who still believes in democracy and the rights of man will admit that any division between men and men can be anything but a fanciful analogy to the division between men and animals. But in the sphere of such fanciful analogy there are even human beings whom I feel to be like cats in this respect: that I can love them without liking them. I feel it about certain quaint and alien societies, especially about the Japanese. The exquisite old Japanese draughtsmanship (of which we shall see no more, now Japan has gone in for Progress and Imperialism) had a quality that was infinitely attractive and intangible. Japanese pictures were really rather like pictures made by cats. They were full of feathery softness and of sudden and spirited scratches. If any one will wander in some gallery, fortunate enough to have a fine collection of those slight water-colour sketches on rice paper, which come from the remote East, he will observe many elements in them which a fanciful person might consider feline. There is, for instance, that odd enjoyment of the tops of trees, those airy traceries of forks and fading twigs, up to which certainly no artist, but only a cat could climb. There is that elvish of the full moon, as large and lucid as a Chinese lantern, hung in these tenuous branches. That moon is so large and luminous that one can imagine a hundred cats howling under it. Then there is the exhaustive treatment of the anatomy of birds and fish; subjects in which cats are said to be interested. Then there is the slanting cat-like eye of all these Eastern gods and men—but this is getting altogether too coincident. We shall have another racial theory in no time (beginning "Are the Japs cats?") and though I shall not believe in my theory, somebody else might. There are people among my esteemed correspondents who might believe anything. It is enough for me to say here that in this small respect Japs affect me like cats. I mean that I love them. I love their quaint and native poetry, their instinct of easy civilization, their unique unreplactable art, the testimony they bear to the bustling, irrepressible activities of nature and man. If I were a real mystic looking down on them from a real mountain, I am sure I should love them more even than the strong-winged and unwearied birds or the fruitful, ever-multiplying fish. But, as for liking them, as one likes a dog—that is quite another matter. That would mean trusting them.

THE LADIES' CORNER.]

A CHAT ON LACE.

Lace has a charm for every woman; its beauty appeals to her and its rarity. It is a thing everybody cannot have, and historic "pieces," gossamer of exquisite design, are worthy to be ranked among "art" treasures. Some excellent examples of English lace have been preserved, and it has been stated by an authority that this English lace compares favourably with that made in any other country. Unfortunately, lace-making is an industry which has not flourished in this country for centuries, although attempts have been made at different times to revive it. Lady Blessington, who owned a splendid collection, made a strong effort in this direction, with little success. There is a movement on foot now for this purpose which is meeting with a fair measure of encouragement. One wishes it well and trusts it will awaken enthusiasm for this branch of art. A hopeful augury is that many cultured women are finding lace-making a most fascinating hobby, and the woman of artistic ability, who can make her own designs, must experience keen joy as she manipulates her bobbins and sees her "thought" of beauty materialising in the fair linen thread.

QUEEN BESS'S LACE.

There is one kind of lace that is seldom seen, and that is the fabric woven from gold and silver thread. This variety captured the fancy of Queen Elizabeth, who, as is well known, loved gorgeous apparel and fitments. It is recorded that Lady Paget presented her Royal mistress with a New Year's gift of "a petticoat of cloth of gold stayned black and white with a bone (bobbin) lace of gold and spangles." Lace made of human hair was also in use at this time. It is claimed that the making of bobbin lace, which includes among others, Honiton, Valenciennes, Buckinghamshire, Italian point de Flandre and Duchesse, is most restful and soothing to the nerves; and, of course, it affords great scope to the artistically inclined woman who can design, as this plays a most important part in lace-making. It has been said that it was the lack of good designs that caused the decline of the industry in England. Lace-making is not trying to the eyes, and the outlay and expense very little. An hour or two should be devoted to it each day, then the art is soon learnt. The intending lace-maker would do well to read some of the fascinating books which have been written on the subject. Hand-made lace lends distinction to one's apparel, and once the art is mastered there are many new and beautiful pieces one can create, such as dainty neglige caps, collars with quaint lappets, flounces, berthes, dainty ruffles, handkerchiefs fit for Titania, and fascinating "tea" aprons, such as were the mode in the reign of Queen Anne. That these aprons were elegant trifles is shown by the fact that it is chronicled one of the Queen's ladies paid two hundred guineas for one presumes, a particularly beautiful specimen.

HINTS ON CLEANING.

Hand-made lace, if ordinary care be taken, can be in use for a lifetime, and not suffer much damage. But it needs attention, and, above all, careful cleaning. Quite the best way is to wash it in lukewarm soapy water, which is prepared from finely-shredded Castile soap and boiling water, the soapy solution resulting being mixed with cold water until the desired temperature is obtained. Soak the lace in this mixture for ten minutes, then squeeze it gently in the lather, until it is quite clean. Rinse in cold water to which a little powdered borax has been added, and if an "old" tint is desired finally rinse the lace in tea which has first been strained through fine muslin, testing it on a piece of net to get the exact tone. Then lay the lace in a white linen cloth and dab it lightly with the hand. This done the lace should be lightly shaken and pinned on to a board large enough to take the whole piece. The board should be prepared in the following manner: A soft, fine piece of flannel must be stretched over, so that there are no wrinkles, and over this adjusted a piece of fine white linen. Pin the lace on this most carefully with fine pins, so that every little bit of it is stretched and will dry in the right position. Lace so treated should show no sign of having been washed. Although this method of lace cleaning means a considerable expenditure of time, it amply repays one. With the Cluny lace doyleys that are frequently used at luncheons, and which look so well on the polished "board," almost any other method seems to spell destruction, from the point of view of appearance. Apart from the pleasure that is derived from lace-making and lace-tending, here is a competency for the woman who takes up the work professionally. There are good opportunities awaiting the woman who can give lessons in this art: while for those who prefer to do the actual lace-making in their own homes, once they have attained proficiency, there exists a good market for their work. For the energetic and enterprising woman, there is also plenty of scope in lace-tending; that is to say, cleaning and repairing.

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THE MENACE OF THE HOOLIGAN.

What the Strike has Shown.

The British public, and the British politician in particular, says an "Observer" in the "Daily Mail," writing in mail week, hates to linger over unpleasant subjects. The more unpleasant they are the greater hurry to forget them. The recent epidemic of strikes and labour revolts has been a painful and humiliating experience for all who love the good name of their country and their race. The very painfulness of it begets a danger that it may be hastily pushed aside as a shameful episode to be sunk in the deepest oblivion. But all who can see below the surface know that such an ostrich-like policy is the worst that could be adopted in the circumstances. Ten times better for us to look the whole of the facts in the face—and happily they are not all bad—than to cover them up and run away from them.

In the last six weeks the British people have had glimpses into a social and industrial abyss which horrified them. They never dreamed that in these days of universal education, universal State aid, and universal democracy there could be such underlying masses of sheer savagery as have suddenly burst forth among us. To have seen the orgy of the French Revolution repeated in English cities and Welsh villages without a tithe of the excuses that the French Revolutionists had should shock the smuggest of our political optimists. Many other surprises have been sprung on us during the strike epidemic, but they all shrink into insignificance beside the upheaval of brutality and devilry which occured not in one place only but in half a dozen.

This is a matter of national and not merely of industrial gravity. The first lesson to be drawn from the strikes concerns these hideous manifestations of popular destructiveness. How can they be accounted for, and who is to be held responsible for them? The first of them took place in the Irish quarter of Liverpool—the notorious Scotland-road district, which is one of the strongholds of the new Home Rule movement.

LIVERPOOL'S EXAMPLE FOLLOWED.

The evil example set by the hooligans of the Irish quarter of Liverpool was quickly followed in South Wales and in other colliery districts. In nearly every case a large Irish element was known to exist, but whether Welsh or Irish makes litte difference. It was the "Celtic fringe" which broke loose and out-Heroded the atrocities of barbarism. But wherever order was maintained and the daily life of the nation was carried on quietly in the teeth of strikes and terrorism, there to a certainty the Anglo-Saxon predominated.

In this connection the conduct of London during the final crisis of the railway strike deserves special praise. It was the least affected of any town or city in the three kingdoms. Nearly everywhere business went on here much as usual. If one route was closed others were open near by. Not a man had to go much out of his way to reach his office or his home. Though trains were often late during the two days' boycott the aggregate amount of time lost by passengers was wonderfully small. Far from having any reasonable cause of compaint, they were surprised at the small amount of inconvenience to which they were put.

In short, London showed that it was practically strike-proof. The strike leaders must have been badly disappointed by the poor response it made to their call. But law-abiding citizens have cause to rejoice over it. This is one of the most consolatory and encouraging lessons of the crisis. While London remains invulnerable to the attacks of labour anarchists no great or permanent success can be achieved by them in the provinces. The strikes have brought out this remarkable fact, that the seven millions of Londoners cannot be starved or blockaded by any possible combination of mutinous workers. There are always too many men on the lookout for a job and too many different ways of reaching a given point for disorganised mobs to prevail.

DEFECTS IN LONDON'S COMMUNICATIONS.

But there are weak points even about London. One is the lack of direct connections between the docks and the trunk lines of railway. This is a defect of very long standing—so long, in fact, that it has become a scandal both for the port authorities and the railways. If years ago every trunk line entering London had realised its duty to secure adequate terminals on the Thames both for goods and passengers a strike of carmen and lightermen would have been rendered impossible. There would have been very few carmen and lightermen left to strike.

The railway managers of twenty years ago are primarily responsible for a neglect which has now to be repaired at whatever cost. The managers of the present day have had the serious mistakes of their predecessors brought home to them during the recent strikes. Even apart from these, they were beginning to see that their old-world methods of carting goods from their terminal stations across London to the docks could not be much longer continued. There can no longer be a doubt that the problem of linking up London docks and wharves with their trunk lines has at last got to be solved throughly and permanently.

This is the second of London's special lessons from the strikers. As it is, she has little to fear from them, but she can strengthen herself immensely against them by simplifying her methods of transferring freight from river to rail and vice versa. Great economy of labour has been introduced at the docks since the big strike of 1889, but at the same time there has been a corresponding improvement in the labour conditions. The docker of to-day is a different man entirely from the docker of 1889. He has been weeded out and levelled up, a result which will doubtless be repeated in the present case. This in truth is the natural and proper sequel to all successful strikes. It will inevitably follow on the railways as well as at the docks. Intelligent railwaymen see it and kick against it, but kick as they may they cannot get away from it.

STARTLING INCREASE IN TRAFFIC.

On the list of grievances submitted by the union leaders to the Special Commission there is sure to be one to the effect that the railways are now carrying fifty million tons a year more goods than they did ten years ago, and are employing fewer men to do it. Startling as it sounds, that is no exaggeration; it is rather an understatement. The increase in 1910 over 1900 was no less than 89 1-2 million tons (514,400,000 tons against 424,900,000 tons). Nevertheless the companies may have good answers to this formidable charge.

In the first place they may prove to the Commission that though they are doing all this extra work with fewer men, their wages bills are much heavier than before. In the second pace, they may show that without this huge increase in their goods traffic the railways could not have kept place with their rapidly-growing expenditure. Mr. Claughton and Sir Guy Granet appear to have converted Mr. Lloyd George to the orthodox railway view on this point, hence the promise they got out of him to bring in a Bill next session to enable the railways to compensate themselves for future increases in the cost of labour by "a reasonable general increase of charges within the legal maxima." Here is what Americans would call the poker in the Saturday night agreement. It drags the traders into the fight and sets fire to more heather. But that appears to be Mr. Lloyd George's little way. He stops one fire by kindling another, and after a while the old ones start burning again.

JAPAN'S SACRED ISLAND.

A Famous Beauty-Spot.

The beautiful in nature must ally itself with some evidence, however slight, of man's presence before it can be fully appreciated by him. The vast forests of the Amazon have their gloomy grandeur enhanced and not relieved by the far-between huts of the Indians which stand spider-like on their piles, and the grandeur and sublimity of the Rockies owe not a little in their effect on the imagination to the conquest of their passes and avalanches by the tiny thread of the Pacific Railway. In this spot I write of—one of the three famous beauty-spots of Japan famed from time immemorial in Japanese annals for its enchantments of scenery—the native artistry which of all things in this idealistic land pleases the traveller most, often indeed deluding him into undeserved transports, has not failed to harmonise the necessities of human existence with existing allurements. The waves crawl in and out of innumerable rocky coves whose walls close jealously about fairy floors of emerald-green waters, while white stones glimmering far down through the deeps of the tide suggest the hidden retreats of unseen creatures of the sea. Many islands lie about, all rocky where they are fretted by the teasing sea, but green and soft, often pine-clad above, where they bask in the sun and the gentle rains, like people who turn smiling and courteous on the world but have a hardness hidden below ever ready to meet the furies of its storms.

The interior of the island rises in irregular heights divided by green and wooded valleys which descend easily to the sea, and about the mouth of one of these, facing the mainland, is built the little town. Had any other people built a town there or even a villa they must have contrived to make it an eyesore to the beauty-abiding divinity who has made the isle his home. As it is, the little match-box houses nestle scarcely seen among the rocks and pines, more as if they had been cast up by the design of some kindly daemon of the sea than by the coarse labour of human hands. The bright hues are nature's own, those of the wild azaleas and purple-clustered wisteria, and where they display themselves, it is with no arrogance of haughty beauty, but with a gentle insistence of their own modest worth amid the more stern and militant beauties of the pine foliage, like children at a Quakers' meeting. There is a lightsome touch in everything and an odd frailty characteristic of things Japanese. The trees hang over the waterfalls "light as leaf on linden," and butterflies dance in and out the foliage, gleesome and dainty as painted Ariels.

We trod this island in many directions, using faint paths through the woods which often led us nowhere, often coming out of some glade to behold the sea at our feet reflecting, mirror-like, the sinuosities of rock and tree, anon finding our feet entangled in riotous undergrowth or held tight in the threatening clutch of some softs and mossy bit of bog, and again at the top of some eminence there would confront us a tiny temple of wood, with its adornments of faded wreaths and chaplets, all silent and peopleless. On one of these excursions we killed a snake, an act of impiety which we did not publish abroad, for despite its holiness the island seems to have had no Saint Patrick to charm these reptiles away.

The spirit which taught the Japanese their nature-worship caught readily at this favoured isle as a spot of very especial sanctity. Nothing is allowed to desecrate it by dying on it. Life may neither begin nor end upon it. It sleeps on in a perpetual. Now, having neither past nor future, youth nor age. The morning mists and evening suns are but commas in the long prayer of unbroken life; they bring none nearer to the end so far as the island is concerned. Here are the gods that live for ever, dwelling content in their embowered shrines, roaming the brakes and the margins of the shore, whispering in the rustle of the bamboos and the sough-sough of the pines, laughing in the tinkle of the waterfalls, accepting the garlands that pilgrims bring, and listening to the vows of holy men.

The corners of the hotel, a sort of wooden chalet, much-verandahed, peeped at us from the mouth of a pine-filled glen. Down the rocky strait lay a huge grey warship doubling her mast and funnels in the sea. A mighty wooden arch painted red and straddling out seaward made a pretence to guard the beach. Behind it a rambling wooden temple projected weired angles and elbows amongst the boughs. The arch was the emblem of the Shinto religion, the temple one of its homes. In this strange land two religions have oddly fraternised, the easy Shintoism, a kind of formal nature reverence tricked out with gew-gaws of divinities to catch the popular eye, and the tolerant Buddhism, elastic and expansile, ever ready to adopt and assimilate what it has failed to controvert. The island temples own allegiance to the former, though a five-storied padoga, emblem of the Buddhist creed in the East, towers on a hillock behind. About the beach and the inland glens wander the sacred deer, much as Brahmin bulls in an Indian bazzar.

It was a quaint little town that straggled by the sea, a town of narrow streets and open-fronted doll's houses, each house as it seemed a shop, so that the people must have lived by buying from each other. Everything was neat and orderly, a strange contrast to the filth of the Chinese cities we had lately left. One would not have hesitated to eat or drink from the counters by the street side. Here was a barber shaving his man with a respirator over his face—surely the barber's art could go no further. Next door was an inn where they sold sake, the national spirit of Japan, which bowls a man over if he be not aware with the suddenness of a paralytic stroke. Next came a toy shop, filled with grotesque trifles, puzzles, and boxes and comica jimcracks, presided over by an old lady who went into peals of merriment at the antics of her wares even while she did not forget to ask three times the price she meant to take for them. In the next doll's house a group of schoolboys were wrestling on the open floor. One sturdy urchin with a bullet head took on all-comers and beat four ot them, till at last, exhausted, he was beaten by the fifth. At every other corner there is a sudden vista of the loch, with its jade-green sea, its rocky shores, and the great, grey, silent ship of war; or, on the other hand, of the hanging woods of tha steep hillside.

Here one might have written on the great wooden arch on the beach what was written over the entrance to a famous Hindu palace: "If there is a paradise on earth it is this, it is this, it is this." The days that went by were days of Lotos land. We climbed the crags, and the many worn stairs to an eyre above the crags, where from the eye gazed down across and among the billowing pine tops to waters lapping cool and green on blanched sands far, far below and to the panorama of outspread islands asleep on the mirror of the loch. One evening I walked alone by the pathway overhanging the sea, and stood to watch a fishing boat, a clumsy wooden affair, poling inshore amid the shallows. Six Japanese were at the poles, and at each thrust they grunted, while the rudder ropes creaked and the great yard, with its idle sail hanging limp, gave forth prodigious groans. It drifted on its way and left me again alone. Continuing my walk, I was brought to a halt by a barbed wire fence which ran up from the rocks across the path and into the woods. On it was a notice in English and Japanese that all ground within being fortified, was forbidden. So there was the Sacred Island, which Death could not invade, armed with great guns, barbed wire, and a warship, a stern pourtrayal of the conflict of old ideals and modern barbarity.—Arthur W. Howlett in the "Manchester Guardian."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 1st Sept. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 1st Sept. 1911.	For week ending 1st Sept. 1910.	Total from 1st April to 1st Sept. 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	499	13	498
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	503	21	518
Vessels transported	13	337	6	423
Vessels attended to	3	33	3	49
Vessels warped	...	20	...	25

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

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Influenza | Maternity Weakness | Neuritis | Rheumatism
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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

The Parsis having closed their first innings for 135 the Presidency, who were 90 runs ahead of them, opened their second innings to-day in clear weather, —in fact in hot weather as the temperature savoured more of an April afternoon than the spring tide of September. The moment Greig forged to the front with Douglas, high expectations were entertained. But the unexpected happened, and for the first time on record in connection with a Presidency match, Greig was bowled clean with the first ball from Vatcha, who opened the attack. If this had been the solitary disaster for the Presidency it would perhaps have mattered little, but Tillard, another Presidency crack, was destined for almost similar ill luck three minutes later and Simms, the third bulwark, went down as easily as he went forth. The situation was decidedly acute for the Presidency, and was rendered doubly so when Douglas, who had been shaping creditably, was given out leg before wicket But the tide turned eventually and when Brooke, took up the willow, the Parsees had their work cut out. Brooke proved a saviour. He saved the situation completely by his magnificent batting, and when he reached his century he was very properly accorded an ovation. Between him and Douglas it looked rosy enough and as Brooke is still batting with 102 to his credit, it is idle to conjecture how much further he will defy the Parsi bowling. Once he is out, the Presidency have to look forward to the performance of Southey and Armytage, two good men and true, but as things stand they have very little reason to be nervous. Fate is in their favour by 280 runs already.

With their score standing at 55 for 5 wickets down, the Parsis continued their innings to-day, Driver and Parekh being at the wickets. It was not long before Driver, who had made an excellent stand hitherto, was despatched by Southey who caught and bowled him (60—6—25). P. D. Kapadia took Driver's place. Southey meanwhile sent down four maidens in succession. Kapadia began to add to his side's score with threes and fours until half an hour after the start, the score rose to 90. Parekh now began to play havoc with Cooper's bowling. Hitting out hard in all directions, he placed two boundaries to his credit in a single over. Greig came on at this juncture and the field was extended. Greig's first ball was skied by Kapadia and the rest of the over was unproductive of score. Greig's next over resulted in a maiden and a singular feature of the game so far was that no fewer than six maidens out of nine overs were sent down. At 12-30, the century was reached amid deafening applause from the Parsi tents. Shortly after Tillard relieved Southey and his second ball, a swift delivery, swept away Parekh's bales (110-7-26). Parekh had been playing steadily and with good effect and his collapse when he had only scored 26 was regrettable. Canteenwalla, filled the vacancy at 12-40, and this proved a fatal partnership as the stone-waller, Kapadia came to grief five minutes later being clean bowled by Greig. (110-8-18).

Vacha now came in, but he was on the point of returning to the pavilion after playing Tillard's third ball which he skied at the slips. Greig was there to receive it, but the sun was in his eyes and he dropped the catch. This was a lucky let off for Vacha, who had his revenge two minutes later by hitting Tillard to the boundary. This was his last chance of scoring. If Greig had spared him a life some minutes before, he how upset his wicket (123-9-6.) Madon next went to the wickets and had the support of Canteenwala in an uphill game. This was at one o'clock and ten minutes later Canteenwala put an end to the Parsi innings by hitting his wicket having compiled 17. The innings closed for 135, leaving the Presidency with an advantage of 90 runs.

PRESIDENCY'S SECOND INNINGS.

After ten minutes' respite, the Presidency went in for their second venture and disaster was associated with their opening efforts. Greig and Douglas were in and the first ball from Vacha sent Greig back to the pavilion with a duck. In the same over, Tillard, who took Greig's place was clean bowled by Vacha after he had hit a boundary. Simms and Douglas were now in with the score standing at 8, Douglas being accredited with 3.

Play was resumed after lunch at 2-30 with Vacha attacking Simms, who played out the over with a single to his credit. Parekh took charge of the bowling next. When Vatcha attacked Simms's wickets five minutes later a further disaster befell the Presidency, the old Sussex player being clean bowled with a yorker (12-3-2). Tennant went in next to partner Douglas who continued to play a steady game with caution. From this point the scoring was painfully slow, for it took Douglas and Tennant half an hour to raise the score from 12 to 30, and the feat was achieved chiefly by singles.

At this stage Madon took up the bowling from Parekh, and in his initial over, Tennant came to grief. He skied a ball off Madon and was caught at the wicket by Canteenvalla (31-4-10).

Brooke stepped to the front next and immediately after Douglas made one of the finest hits of the innings, having put away Madon for a boundary in remarkably good style. P. Chothia now came on in lieu of Vacha, when the score stood at 40 after exactly an hour's play. From this stage matters became livelier, the batsmen hitting out freely enough to keep the field alert, but they were checkmated in almost every attempt to reach the boundaries. Brooke played safe and sound cricket, but Douglas allowed the bowlers no mercy, and with a series of very welcome twos and fours scored by him, 60 was signalled at 4 o'clock, when Oomrigar took charge of the ball from Madon, and Vacha came on in place of Chothia. Douglas and Brooke, however, were not disturbed by the change. Between them they kept on putting on singles till at 4-15, they brought the score up to 70, Douglas having contributed 40 and Brooke 17 to this total, Kapadia now displaced Vacha. His first ball was productive of a boundary for Douglas, and his subsequent overs failed to have any effect. On the contrary his bowling allowed Douglas and Brooke to run up the score to a century by 4-30. Brooke now warmed up for a boundary, but the next minute a very productive partnership was severed. Douglas was given out leg before (107-5-51.) Cooper filled the vacancy and opened his career with caution until he found an opportunity to let a drive and scored a boundary off Vatcha. Brooke, meanwhile, was treating the bowler as he liked and with hits in all directions the score was raised at 5 o'clock to 120. At this stage Cooper closed a promising career for 7. He skied a ball off Vatcha and was beautifully caught by in with Driver, the long field (124-6-7). Kington was now Brooke, whose current account stood at 50, Kington did not survive long. No sooner had he broken his duck than he misjudged the length of a ball from Parekh, and in attempting to lift it was smartly caught by Madon at mid on (133-7-1.) Yates partnered Brooke who continued to play havoc with the bowling and it was deemed advisable to put on Madon in lieu of Vatcha at the Council Hall, end, and Chothia took charge of the leather at the opposite end. But the change had no effect; on Brooke in particular. He continued to keep the field lively and Yates supported him well till a nasty break from Chothia brought the latter to grief (167-8 10). Armytage was now in with Brooke, whose score stood at 75. Vatcha came on again at this stage, but all his efforts failed to have effect on Brooke; who slogged his bowling all over the field and speedily raised the score to 180. Fifteen minutes remained for the end, and Brooke had now arrived at 92. Parekh came on at five minutes to 6, and Umrigar relieved Vatcha. Shortly after when the score had reached 200 Brooke with a tremendous hit off Parekh attained his century on the point of time amid defeaning applause. When the wickets were drawn Brooke stood at 102, Armytage at 13, and the total at 208. This leaves the Presidency with an advantage of 298 and 2 wickets to 09. Scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Greig, c S Chothia, b Madon	13	b Vatcha ...	0
Major Douglas, run out b Madon	4	l-b-w, b Vatcha...	51
Capt. Tillard, b Vatcha...	11	b Vatcha ...	4
Mr. Simms, b Oomrigar...	47	b Vatcha ...	0
Mr. Brooke, c Canteenwalla, b Vatcha ...	62	not out ...	102
Capt. Kington, c and b Parekh	3	c Madon, b Parekh	7
Mr. Tennant, c Driver, b Parekh	62	c Canteenwalla, b Madon ...	10
Capt. Yates, c P. Chothia, b Parekh	0	b Chothia ...	13
Capt. Armytage, c Oomrigar, b Parekh ...	3	not out... ...	13
Major Southey, not out	13	To bat	
Mr. Cooper, b Vatcha ...	0		
Extras	7	Extras ...	5
Total ...	225	Total ...	208

PARSIS—1st Innings.

Mr. Mody, b Cooper...	3
Mr. Canteenwalla, hit wicket, b Greig ...	17
Mr. Madon, not out	2
Mr. Vatcha, b Greig...	6
Mr. Kapadia, b Greig	18
Mr. Oomrigar, b Southey	25
Mr. S. M. Chothia, b Cooper	1
Mr. D. K. Kapadia, b Southey	1
Mr. M. D. Parekh, b Tillard	26
Mr. D. D. Driver, b Southey	25
Mr. P. D. Chothia, b Southey	0
Extras	11
Total ...	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

	O.	R.	O.	W.
M. B Vatcha...	22·4	77	2	3
S. F. Madon ...	21·3	56	3	1
Oomrigar	11·3	35	1	1
M. D. Parekh...	15	47	1	1

1st Innings.

Runs at the fall of each wicket.—1 for 22; 2 for 23; 3 for 47; 4 for 47; 5 for 86; 6 for 91; 7 for 138; 8 for 188; 9 for 197 and 10 for 225.

2nd Innings.

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—One for 0; 2 for 4; 3 for 12; 4 for 31; 5 for 107; 6 for 124; 7 for 132; and 8 for 167.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

	O.	R.	W.
Southey	29	54	4
Simms	9	18	2
Cooper	11	26	3
Greig	9·3	13	1
Tillard	4	...	...

The runs at the fall of each wicket were:—1 for 40; 2 for 44; 3 for 47; 4 for 52; 5 for 55; 6 for 55; 7 for 110; 8 for 110; 9 for 124 and 10 for 135.

BOMBAY F. C. C. vs. NEW JOLLY C. C.

A match was played on Tuesday last on the Esplanade Cross Maidan between the Bombay Flourishing C. C. and the New Jolly C. Club when the former defeated the latter by six runs. The following are the scores.

THE BOMBAY FLOURISING C. C.

G B Hyde, b (Capt)	1
Edeker b	33
Dabholkar, c	11
Janardan, B b	0
Bhaskar, V l b w	0
Kerkar. b	3
Pandit b (Jo)	2
Pandit, (Sn) run out	1
Chitnis, c	0
Subnis, not out	0
Bhaskar, l b w	0
Extras	3
Total	54

THE NEW JOLLY C. C.

B Manglorekar, c Pandit	9
Shetz, P b Keskar	1
Kanvinde, b Edeker	4
Dnaradhar B (Capt) b Edekar	0
Korgaonkar, b Hyde	2
N Mangorekar, c Kerkar	15
Dewoalkar b Pandit	8
H Masoorkar, b Edekar	0
W Calgunlkar not out	0
S Rajapurkar, c Edekar	1
M Dhume, run out	0
Extras	8
Total	48

BOMBAY GAS CO. vs SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan on Wednesday between the Seamen's Institute and the Bombay Gas Co's Social Club and resulted in a win for the latter by 58 runs. Scores :—

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Isgao, run out	26
Cinyn, c Chonker, b Challice ...	4
Reinhand, c Edwards, b Challice ...	2
Harvey, c Edwards, b Pitale	1
Allan, b Peters	28
Brown, b Pitale	6
Foley, b Pitale	3
Wyatt, b Sadanand	0
Heal, c Lobo, b Peters	10
Surgeon, c Edwards, b Peters ...	6
Sirgent, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	90

BOMBAY GAS SOCIAL CLUB.

Woods, c Allan, b Brown	5
Challice, b Harvey	13
Peters, b Harvey	18
Pagel, run out	0
Edwar's, l b w Isgao	72
Lobo, b Harvey	6
Chonker, run out	0
Parker, b Brown	0
Pitale, b Brown	0
Sadanand, not out, ...	17
Keshrinath, Brown	0
Extras	17
Total	148

ISLAM GYM. vs. ANGLO-PORTUGUESE.

This match was played on Wednesday between the Islam Gymkhana and the Anglo-Portuguese at Kennedy Sea Face. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H H Fyzle c and b Farrow	3
Vali Ahmed c and b D'Souza	26
G M Alli b Bunyan	48
S Aziz b Wasker	18
Peer Mohamed Irfan c and b Bunyan ...	1
G M Parkar c and b Bunyan	3
H C Tyabjee c and b Bunyan	0
Mahomedalli Merchert b Wasker ...	9
Mamoodin b Wasker	13
Chekray b Wasker	0
Sulamayn not out	5
Extras... ...	18
Total	144

ANGLO-PORTUGUES C. C.

H Cardero, b G M Alli	8
S Ferrao, b Aziz	6
S Fernandez, b Aziz	13
B R Wasker, run out	7
R B D'Costa, c Tyabji, b Alli... ...	3
J P Brogonza, b Aziz...	0
J Ferrao, b Aziz	18
L Burngan...	1
S Dales, b Aziz	0
R Ferrao, b Aziz	6
Extras	4
Total	75

BOXING AT THE RINK.

On Wednesday next, a Boxing Tournament comprising a fight for the middle weight Championship of Bombay and five other interesting contests will be held at the Skating Rink, and, judging from the interest taken in recent boxing tournaments, there is every reason to expect a large house to witness the fight of the evening—a middleweight 10-round contest between Charles Chapman and Sergt Nolan. The 8-round light-weight contest between Pts. Poole and Makins is certain also to be a interesting and scientific exposition of the 'noble art.' Boxing will commence at 9-30 p.m. and will be under the patronage of Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Major-General J. C. Swann, C.B., Lt. Col. H. R. Vaughan, Comdg. R. W. R. Colaba, Lt. Col. G. Downing, Comdg. R. D. Fus., Ahmednagar, and Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, Comdg. Bo. Vol. Rifles. Prices of admission will be Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2. Soldiers and sailors will be admitted for half price.

GOLF AT NASIK.

Challenge Shield Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 15.

The semi-finals of the Challenge Shield were played this morning in the match between R. L. S. Roberts and Nicholls. They halved the first hole in six. Both got good drives at the second hole though Nicholls's second shot was rather better than that of Roberts. In their third, they were both short and Roberts won the hole by getting down a long putt for five, Nicholls missing a slightly longer putt. Both drove away well from the third hole, but were short with their second shots. Nicholls over-ran the green with his third, while Roberts got in a good stroke and holed his putt, winning the hole in four. Roberts had the advantage in the drive at the next hole. Nicholls pulled his second stroke while Roberts made a fairly good one. Nicholls played a very lucky third on to the green, and Roberts, taking three putts, Nicholls won the hole in 5, thus becoming one down. At the fifth hole they were both on the green in two, but Nicholls failed to hole out with two and Roberts won the hole in four. Roberts got a very good drive at the next hole. Nicholls also put in a long one, but it was slightly sliced and went into the bunker. Both of the second strokes were just off the green. Nicholls again failed in his putting and Roberts won the hole in four, being now three up. Roberts made a good drive at the long hole, Nicholls topping badly. Each player got a good second stroke, but Nicholls's third was rather off the line to the left. Roberts played a very good third within a yard of the hole. He missed the putt, but won the hole in 5 and became four up. At the short hole, Nicholls was on the green with his tee shot, but, by very poor putting, only managed to halve in 4. At the ninth hole, Nicholls played a very good second stroke. Roberts topped his second, but got a beautiful third and halved the hole in 5, leaving him still four up. At the turn, Nicholls drove almost into the bunker made to catch a sliced drive. At the second hole, Roberts got a good drive, but Nicholls played a very good second and after two strokes each lay nearer the green. He had a very awkward third over a bank and was short, so that Roberts won the hole in 5. At the quarry, both topped their tee shots into the quarry, and Nicholls packed up as it was unplayable. Roberts thus became 6 up and 7 to go. A three at the next, made him 7 up and 6 to play.

The other match was between Radcliffe-Smith and Sanderson. The former was 4 up at the turn. The tenth was won by Radcliffe-Smith in 5 and the quarry was halved in 4. At the twelfth hole, they both sliced badly into the road. Indifferent seconds were played by both. Radcliffe-Smith laid his third dead and became down six, finally winning by 6 up and four to go.

In the semi-final of the foursomes, between Sharman and Greaves and Turner and Stewart Orr. The former couple had to concede six strokes. Turner and Orr were two up at the turn. At Port Arthur Orr and Turner won the hole with their stroke and became down three, finally winning by three up and two to go.

In the semi-final of the Captain's Cup Pooley beat M. F. Nicholson, 5 up and three to go. Nicholson was one up at the seventh, but played the eighth very badly and also the ninth. He became one down at the turn. Pooley then established a further lead at the quarry and the next two holes.

The final of the Ladies' Foursomes was won by Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Baynes who beat Mrs. Tuke and Mrs. Pigott by three up and two to go.

SOUTH INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Half-Yearly Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 15.

The first half-yearly general meeting of the S. I. R. A. members was held last night with Colonel McKerrell, President, in the chair. The principal business related to the proposals of Lieutenant B. Paget, Oxford Bucks Regiment, that bulls-eye shooting be done away with and that the matches be more in accordance with the annual musketry course for the regular army and that aperture sights be disallowed as being less practical and more expensive than other sights.

On the Secretary announcing that it was the intention of the Committee to adhere as far as as possible in future with the Bisley conditions, Mr. Paget withdraw his resolutions. This officer, however, moved that the entrance fees be reduced in future. The secretary explained that such a measure would imply reduced prize money and affect the popularity of the Association meetings. Being put to the vote it was unanimously rejected.

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 15.

This morning's shootings has decided the several championships. The final matches in the Championship series namely, the Kolar Gold Field prize and stakes, 1,000 yards, have been won as follows for the Volunteers :—

Corpl. DeBeaufort, E. I. Ry. Volunteers, 33; and Corpl. Hardinge, S.I.Ry. Volunteers, 32. Harding thus secures the National Rifle Association Championship, the gold medal and Rs. 250 with an aggregate score of 317 points.

Corpl. Patil, Kolar Volunteers, wins the S.I.R.A. medal with his 215.

For the Army section :—Lce Corpl Sexton, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, made 33; Lce Corpl Jaynes, Warwick Regiment, 32; Private Clarke, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 32; Captain Edward, 1st G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, wins the officers championship with 307 points beating Major Barton, Bangalore, Rifle Volunteers, by one point.

The championship trophy has finally gone to "B" Cameron Highlanders, with a lead of over 50 points.

The Maharajah of Mysore's Cup:—Colr. Sergt. Instructor Claydan, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 33, wins the cup (value Rs. 100).

The Daily Sweepstakes, 20 yards:—Lce. Corpl. Philpott, 3rd Middlesex Regiment 35, Rs. 7.

300 yards:—Sergt. Burrows, Kolar Volunteers, 34, Rs. 7.

600 yards:—Colr Sergt. Neemuchwalla, Poona, Volunteers 35, Rs. 7.

700 yards:—Colr Sergt. Instructor Claydon, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 33, Rs. 20.

Match 55, 200 yards:—Subedar Marthanda Row Mohite, 101st Grenadiers 35, Rs. 27.

Match 56, 300 yards:—Jemadar Ahmed Din, 101st Grenadiers, 35, Rs. 26-6.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 20th September, 1911 at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting) :—

Jumping Half Sections.—(Horses and Ponies).

Musical chairs (for Ladies) with post and flags—If a flag is knocked over or dropped on to the ground, the rider will go out.

V. C. Race.— Usual conditions.

Blaclava Melee.—In half sections.

Marketing Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a closed basket containing a list of vegetables. They will ride round the course and after handing horses to syces will open the basket, take out the list and hand the baskets to their partners. The gentlemen will take up their position behind the chalked line near to which tables are placed bearing the vegetables presided over by the ladies. Gentlemen will then open the envelope containing the list and call out their orders to their partners. After the ladies have placed the required articles in the basket they will tie it up and hand it over at the chalked line to their partners who will return round the course bringing list with them. First in with correct articles to win. Vegetable baskets will be provided.

(Ladies are advised to study their stores well, because their partners' lists may contain some vegetables that have not been provided.)

Scurry,—Horse and Pony handicap.

POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

Poona Races, 1st Meeting, 4th day, Saturday, 16th September :—

"The Poona Grand National." Distance about 2 miles, 1 furlong.—Realm (12st. 7lbs.), Shotto (11st. 12lbs.), Mauser (10st. 5lbs.), Utopian (9st. 7lbs.), and Farewell (9st.).

"The Eclipse Plate." Distance about 5 furlongs.—Lumination (9st. 12lbs.), Aquatic (9st. 9lbs.), Chobham (9st. 7lbs.), Punt (9st. 4lbs.), Hoppner (9st. 4lbs.), Paul Pry (9st. 4lbs.), Dumella (9st. 2lbs.), Master Theo (9st.), Crossbred (8st. 11lbs.), Malmsey (8st. 9lbs.), Lord Merv (8st. 8lbs.), Watch Tower (8st. 4lbs.), Chivalry (8st.), Picturesque (8st.), Elser (8st.), Bonny Boy (7st. 12lbs.), Sequent (7st. 11lbs.), Decidedly (7st. 11lbs.), Comet (7st. 11lbs.), The Cellarer (7st. 10lbs), Lord Carlyon (7st. 8lbs.), Grevillea (7st. 8lbs.), Pincher (7st. 8lbs.), Lady Portland (7st. 5lbs.), Chestnut Park (7st. 3lbs.), The Missus (6st. 10lbs.), and Valiant (6st. 10lbs.).

If top weight accepting is under 9st. 12lbs. it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

"The Visitors' Plate." Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Black Douglas (9st. 12lbs.), Coat of Arms (9st. 11lbs.), Apologue (9st. 8lbs.), Galileo (9st. 6lbs.), The Loaf (9st. 6lbs.), Five Crown (9st. 4lbs.), Oakton (9st. 3lbs.), Vancouver (9st. 2lbs.), San Remo (9st. 2lbs.), Red Cell (9st. 1lb.), Lady Spring (9st, 1lb.), Ballymaclune (9st.), Royal Scotland (8st. 9lbs.), Solution (8st. 8lbs.), Metal Boy (8st. 6lbs.), Realm (8st. 4lbs.), Britannia (8st. 2lbs.), The Cookatoo (8st. 1lb.), Bright Metal (7st. 2lbs.), Obo (7st. 12lbs.), Bull's Run (7st. 11lbs.), Achanti Gold (7st. 11lbs.), Hamara (7st. 10lbs), Lady Erna (7st. 4lbs.), Lancaster (6st. 11lbs.), and Devereux (6st. 10lbs.)

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

"The Desert Plate."—Precious (10st. 3lbs.), Tajulmulook (9st. 13lbs.), Valens (8st. 10lbs.), Cockery (8st. 9lbs.), Lookman (8st. 4lbs.), Guinea Gold (8st. 3lbs.), Sir Visto (8st. 2lbs.), Parliament (8st. 2lbs.), Young Salanic (8st. 1lb.), Tachreet (8st.), Jehangir (7st. 13lbs.), Artist (7st. 12lbs.), Brigand II. (7st. 10lbs.), Winchester (7st. 8lbs.), Sir Hugo (7st. 5lbs.), Urgent (7st. 3lbs.), Asfundier (7st. 2lbs.), Steward (7st. 1lb.), Company (6st. 13lbs), and Padsha (6st. 12lbs.).

Two top weights accepting weight to be raised 9lbs.

"The Sholapur Plate."—Distance 1 1-2 miles.—Cockeye (9st. 10lbs.), Zanulmulook (9st. 4lbs.), Artist (9st.), Meazer (9st.), Shawcutt (8st. 9lbs.), Merrily (8st. 8lbs.), Grand Duke (8st. 7lbs.), Well Done (8st. 6lbs.), Lawood Beg (8st. 6lbs.), Padsha (7st. 12lbs.), Burgomaster (7st. 9lbs.) Young Japan (7st. 8lbs.), and Regent (7st.).

"The Chindwad Plate." Distance about 5 furlongs.—Mudkoor (9st. 12lbs.), Bay Middleton (9st. 9lbs.), Zuffer Beg (9st. 9 lbs.), Creditor (9st. 6lbs.), Singer (9st. 1lb.), St. Anthony (8st. 11lbs.), Grey Mist (8st. 11lbs.), Grey Mezahim (8st. 10lbs.), Vazir (8st. 10lbs.), Nasibdar, The Brat, Electric, Pendil, Materan, Good Shot and Little Laffy (8st. 13lbs.), Secretary (8st. 5lbs.), Sharar (8st. 3lbs.), Maasal (8st. 1lb.), Good Morning (7st. 13lbs.), Fairplay (7st. 13lbs.), Fado (7st. 12lbs.), Ordinary (7st. 12lbs.), Shihab (7st. 9lbs.), Solitaire (7st. 8lbs.), Sinclair (7st. 6lbs.), and Antics (7st. 5lbs.).

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p. m. to-day (Thursday), 14th September, 1911.

SECOND CLOSED MEETING.

The following are entries for the additional races of the Poona Closed Meeting, 2nd day on Monday :—

AN OPEN WELTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Cowslip, Valiant, Crosbred, Obo, Huka, Lovania, Socialist, Metal Boy, Bright Metal, Ashanti Gold, Boat Song, Forfeit, Bachelor's Knot, Elser, Comet, Lord Merv, and Boomey.

The Sandown Park Plate.—Distance 3 furlongs:—Wide, Cockade, Taj, Fable, and Castaway.

POONA, SEPT. 15.

Poona closed Meeting 2nd day Monday, 18th September.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 6 p. m., Friday, 15th September, 1911 :—

SANDOWN PARK PLATE, R. C. and distance :—Sholto, 12st. 4lbs.; Obo, 12st. ; Absentee, 11st. 10lbs. ; Mauser, 10st. 9lbs. ; Utopian, 10st. 6lbs. ; Cowslip 10st. 2lbs. ; Ashdown, 10st. ; Sans Souci, 9st. 5lbs. ; and Farewell, 9st. 2lbs.

BURST PARK PLATE, 6 furlongs :—Puss 12st. 2lbs.; Zephyr, 11st. 7lbs.; Joy Bell, 11st. 3lbs.; Rolling Stone, 11st. 2lbs.; Little Corporal, 9st. 12lbs.; Sahana, 9st. 7lbs.; Deputy, 9st 5lbs.; and Glendale II 9st.

GATWICK PLATE, 1 mile :—Dojan, 12st. 1lb ; Good Shot, 11st. 12lbs.; Sun Sun, 11st. 9lbs: Aden, 11st. 2lbs.; Benger, 10st. 4lbs.; Delerjung, 10st. 2lbs.; and Orion, 9st. 5lbs.

LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP PLATE, about 5 furlongs :—Good Shot, 12st. 4lbs.; Dojan, 12st.; Aden, 11st.; Delerjung, 10st. 3lbs.; Little Officer, 9st. 3lbs.; and Sir Jamal, 9st.

OPEN WELTER PLATE, 6 furlongs:—Socialist' 11st, Huka 11st. 6lbs, Comet 9st. 3lbs, Metal Boy 9st. 10lbs, Forfeit 9st. 10lbs, Elser 9st. 9lbs, Boat Song 9st. 11bs, Bright Metal 9st. 11b, Ashanti Gold, 9st., Obe 9st., Lovania 8st. 13lbs., Bachelor's Knot 8st. 12lbs, Valiant 7st. 3lbs.

SELLING PLATE, about 5 furlongs :—Electric, Leader, Armica, Falana II Marzook, Compact, Grey Mist, Baloz, the Brat, Pendel, Bin Hindi, Lama, Prince of Wales, Sharar, Good Morning, Amraoti, and Matheran.

THE ARAB POLO PLATE, 3 furlongs :—Salim Nabchick, Daulat, Secundera, Castway, White Bickade, Taj, Fable, and Reservist.

The following are the entries for the Additional race at the Poona closed meeting 2nd day, on Monday :—

SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Electric, Leader, Arnica, Pavala II Murzook, Compact, Grey Mist, Baloz, The Brat, Pendel. Ben Hendi, Lama, Prince of Wales, Sharar, Good Morning, Amraoti and Matheran.

FOOTBALL.

Junior Rovers Tournament.

The final match in this tournament was played at the Cooperage Bombay last evening when the St. Mary's School A team beat the Y. M. C. A. juniors by five goals to nil. The cup was afterwards presented to the winners by Mrs. Vaughan.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th September, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	14	5	20 p.m.	16	50
Teheran ...	15	13	5 p.m.	1	47
Suez	15	13	30 p.m.	1	9

THE LIGHTER VEIN.

A WASTE OF SUPPLIES.

Got the grub, Sandy?
Yes; two loaves, seven bottles of whisky—
Gude Lord, mon! what'll ye be doin' wi' all that bread?

IDIOMATIC.

Angler—Did your father catch any fish here last night?
Small Native—Ave.
Angler—Big ones?
Small Native—They were bigger nor the little ones.
Angler—And how big were the little ones?
Small Native—They was no so big.

RELIEVED.

Dear, she said tremblingly, as she nestled against him on the first night of their honeymoon, I have a secret to tell you.

What is it? he hissed tragically.

Can you ever forgive me for deceiving you? she sobbed. My left eye is made of gl-gl-glass!

Oh, he murmured, with a sigh of relief, don't say any more, dearest; so are the diamonds in your engagement ring.

TRUE LOVE.

How long would you be willing to wait for me? she asked, in tones so low he could scarcely catch the words.

And then she went on :—You know, George, my father has recently invested in a silver mine, and he is going there at once, and I cannot leave mother alone. So I ask you again, George, how long would you be willing to wait for me?

Wait for you, my darling! repeated George, for his was no fleeting love. I will wait for you until we learn how the silver mine turns out.

THE CASE WAS CLEAR.

The story—possibly apochryphal—is told of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, that one day a women wished to consult him about some thefts. My detective powers, he is reported to have replied, are at your service.

Well, said the woman. frequent and mysterious thefts have been occurring at my house for a long time. Thus, there disappeared last week a motor horn, a broom, a box of golf balls, a left riding boot, a dictionary, and a half dozen tin pie plates.

I see it, said the author. The case is perfectly clear. You keep a goat.

THEY BOTH LAUGHED.

The Smithers had been having an argument. Dinner came and stopped it. After all, peace was a good thing and well worth having, and, so thought the husband, it would not hurt him to eat a little more humble pie. He determined to try woman's prize topic, dress, and remarked in a conversational way:—

I see dresses are to be worn longer than usual this season.

His wife misinterpretted his motive.

Well, she observed bitterly, if they are to be worn longer than I am compelled to wear mine, they will have to be made of sheet iron, that's all.

Whereat, instead of hostilities breaking out anew, both laughed and peace was restored.

A WAY THEY HAVE ON THE RAILWAY.

Look at this bicycle! cried the angry man to the stationmaster.

I'm looking, said the station master.

It's smashed to pieces.

Yes, I see that.

It was done on your railway.

Yes sir.

Well, what do you propose to do, about it?

Do, sir? I shall report it to the general manager; the general manager will inform the secretary, the secretary will notify the board of directors, and then, perhaps, some day about three years hence a layer's clerk will call upon you to ask you why you did not travel with the bicycle specially packed. That's what we always do sir.

WANTED MORE.

A charitable lady near Wakefield was in the habit during the winter months of making a very palatable cough medicine containing treacle, vinegar, &c., and dispensing it to such of the villagers as were in need of free treatment.

One week-end a little girl presented herself at the door with a bottle and asked to have it filled, but it so happened that the supply had run short, and as the good lady had not time to renew it, she was obliged to refuse the little maid's request.

Blank consternation overspread the child's face, then her lips began to quiver, and the lady noticing this, asked kindly—

Why, what's the matter, dear? Was the medicine for you? Is your cough so bad?

No, sobbed the girl; we've none of us got coughs, but—but now we'll hev no sauce to our Yorkshire puddin' on Sunday.

OUT-METHUSELAHING METHUSELAH.

His face was farrowed, his skin was scarred, and his back was bent. But he chipped away by the roadside with a cheery placidity that attracted the attention of a passing tourist.

How old are you, Methuselah? enquired the traveller.

I dunno, replied the stonebreaker, pausing in his work. But I know I be a fearful age.

Surely you have some idea?

The old man shook has head and repeated.

I know I be a fearful ago.

Come, we'll reckon it out, said the tourist, taking out his pencil. How old were you when you left school?

Thirteen.

Well, and then?

Then, replied the veteran, I worked wi' Farmer Giles for 18 year. Then I war waggoner for Squire Tupman for thirty year, an' I had a small shop for twenty-five years after that. Then I wer' wi' Mr. Soones for forty-two year and nine mon's, and then I wer' barman at the Blue Dragon for twenty-seven year—

Presently the tourist stopped him.

Do you know, he said sarcastically, that, according to your own reckoning, you must be three hundred and ninty-two?

I dersay, murmured the ancient stonebreaker. I know I be a fearful age.

A VALUABLE BAT.

A well-known country cricketer visited a certain seaside resort with his team. Early on the third morning of the match he was taking a constitutional on the sands, when he was recognised by a group of youngsters, who were engaged in playing cricket. At their request he consented to bowl down a ball or two. He took several wickets in a very little time, after which the youngster suggested that he should have his innings.

He agreed and the game came to an abrupt conclusion, as he managed to break the bat in playing the very first ball he received. The youngsters looked very downhearted, but brightened up considerably on receipt of five shillings with which to buy a new bat.

Later in the day the gentleman chanced to refer to the incident. To his astonishment the other members of the team thought it very funny, and laughed.

I can't see what there is to laugh about, he began.

Well, you see, explained the captain

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain Jas. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of bulk oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Waroonga, 1609 tons, Captain T. Whytehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kassara, 2497 tons, Captain Awynd, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain E. Hamlyn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Salsette 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R. arrived in habour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino line steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain G. Belsito, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain T. L. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds' S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 2565 tons, Captain G. Seberich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 14th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt Jones...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Fox .....Comdr Tancred .....R Navy
R I M S Duffe in...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr .... Luck..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Jones..... do
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hidalgo.....	2760	Croft...	Hull...	20-9 ..	J Finlay & Co
C & K Penang...	552	Fakeera ...	Bhownagar	16-9 ..	Eo S N Co Ld
H Rehmani	1872	.... Coats	...Jeddah	19-9 ..	B and R S N Co
K Farrington Court .	2853	Williams	2?-9...	Antwerp ..	W & A Graham & Co
M Fakhri ..	2555	Kass...	Jeddah ..	19-9...	Bo & H S N Co
P Millpool.....	2707	Mackenzie	19-9...	Baltimore...	R A Willis
Q Kanzler...	7652	Shutt ...	Zanzibar ...	A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia...	3269	Browne	Liverpool.....	20-19...	W & A G & Co
6 Ischia.....	2784	Belsito...	Hongkong...	16-9 ..	R Line
7 Tosa Maru .	3610	Sato...	Kobe...	22-9...	N Y Kaisha
9 Crostafels	3083	Stefens Kohi		22-9...	W & A G & Co
12&13 Egypt...	4307	Summers...	London	2?-9	P & O Co

B I Dock

Lhasa	949	McHarmed			M M & Co
Sabarmati.....	524	Ahmed ...	Repairing...		B S N Co

H W P D M W D D

Palitana.....	1934	Penny ...	Karachi...	20-9...	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
15	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Sept 10
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Aug 27
	Warooga	Whytehead...	Busreh, Aug 30
	Africa	Seberich	Trieste, Sept 1
	Islami	Green	Jeddah, Sept 3

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Oco Balduino.....	Maganzini ...	Genoa, &c
	Bezwada.....	Hamlyn	Calcutta
	Kassala	Wynd ...	Karachi
	alton Hall	Gors...	Calcutta

The steamer Ischia, Captain Belsito, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Warooga, for Persian Gulf.
" Beme, for Rangoon.
" Kanzler, for Durban, &c.
" Bandalo, for Calcutta.
" Kassara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
a To arrive.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,767 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee 50 bales wool, K Khiraj, 13 bales wool, M Madamgopal, 35 bales wool, and goat hair A H Mahomed and Co ; 70 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 85 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co : 228 bales wool D Koondanmal 209 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 118 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—525 cwts crushed Myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—209 cwts dry ginger aldridge Salmon and Co.
Crostafels s—7 bundles medicinal herbs, Lawrence and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—200 cwts fennels seed, Volkart Bros 198 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co ; 48 casks skins Chambers and Co.

FOR HUMBURG.

Crostafels s—6,500 cwts mowraseed, 7,000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 600 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 3 bundles medicinal herbs, Lawrence and Co ; 2,031 cwts mowraseed K Kessowjee and Co , 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 775 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons 1,200 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfuss and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Crostafels s—105 cwts nigerseed Baner Krause

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—14,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Barrington Court s—3,470 cwts myrabollams, 5,450 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee ; 2,516 cwts myrabollams, 10,010 cwts cottonseed, K Kessowjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H M Aganlal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—25 bales twist, M Amersi and Co ; 200 bales twist, The M B Kaisha ; 350 bales twist, E D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—813 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.

GALLANTRY OF A WHITE STAR LINE OFFICER.

During the time that the White Star Training-Ship Mersey was lying at Melbourne, Australia, one of the Cadets fell overboard, was rendered unconscious and was in danger of being drowned, when the Chief Officer of the Mersey. Mr. G. D. Williams, R. N. R. fully clothed, immediately jumped over the ship's rails, a height of over 30 feet above water, and was, with great difficulty, successful in saving the life of Cadet W. Foulkes as he sank for the third time. It was not until he was safely hoisted on board that the Cadet regained consciousness. On their return home, the Captain and other Officers of the Mersey brought the facts of the case to the notice of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, of which they are members. The Guild immediately took steps in the matters with the pleasing result that at the last Meeting of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Williams should be awarded a Testimonial inscribed on Vellum. This Testimonial has just been received at the headquarters of the Guild who are making the necessary arrangements for a public presentation so soon as a favourable opportunity arises.

SIGNALS BETWEEN TUGS AND VESSELS IN TOW.

The German Government have approached the Board of Trade offering suggestions for the improvement of signal communication between tugs and vessels in tow by night and by day. The suggestions are contained in a lengthy communication by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which body has been desired to offer their views to the Board of Trade on the general principles and particular suggestions put forward.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins) .	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 13 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 16th Sept. 1911.

TROUBLE-HUNTERS.

THE maintenance of telephone and telegraph lines across the wild North-West of America is one of the triumphs of the United States Government and of its hardy sons. The men responsible for keeping the lines in order have, at all times, but specially in the winter months, an almost impossible task to perform. They face it not only with courage, but they glory in its complete fulfilment The grave nature of the work is indicated by the title "trouble-hunter," given to those who go out on the weary search for a break in the line and undertake to repair it. They have to make their way for miles over snow, packed hard as marble, and more often than not in the teeth of blizzards as bitter as death. They have frequently to follow the line by the tops of telegraph-poles just rising a foot or two above the level of the frozen snow. When they have found and mended the breaks, caused by the ravages of such weather as few can live through, and very often in such positions that the men have to be roped together standing in niches cut out of the ice, they push back through the same wild surroundings to the bunk-house where, if they are lucky, they can thaw by degrees and remedy their own ills, to be ready for inspecting the next "trouble." The men never travel alone on these trips but in pairs, so that one can seek help if the other gets into unusual difficulties. The telephone is now laid across the great wilderness which even the hardy trapper abandoned in winter as uninhabitable by reason of its blighting storms and cruelly inclement climate. The patrol man fights his way inspecting these miles of line and so inured to hardship are the "trouble-hunters" that they do not suffer so intensely as others do from snow-blindness, nor do many of them freeze to death. Their resourcefulness is marvellous, saving their lives time and again. As there are sea-men and river-men, and mountaineers, so says a writer in "Scribner", there are snow-men who are as much at home in the snow as in ordinary conditions. They can surmount its dangers as Mark Twain in his early days could negociate the Mississippi snags.

The telephone Companies select such men for their power of fighting the elements as well as for their force of character. One who is now the emergency man of the Colorado Co. named Proctor, made his reputation by always getting what he set out to find. He would gaily take the stages out through snows that other man declined as hopeless. When the Denver line snapped last winter, Procter, in snowshoes, and accompanied by a guide, started to do the impossible, shouldered fifty-four pounds of wire, carried his skis a test-case and his climbing irons through the first day's journey. On the second day he travelled 18 miles on skis, testing the line wherever it showed above the snow, and groping for it when it was submerged. He found and repaired the breaks in the teeth of the hardest weather conceivable and then with his guide started back through such a frost that their clothes became as armour, and the drinking-water in their bottles turned into solid ice inside their coats. When they reached shelter both were frost-bitten. The guide never really recovered and is now a pensioner of the Company, and the brave Proctor nearly lost the use of his feet, but is still trouble-hunting with a will, ignoring obstacles of every kind, or surmounting them cheerily. One Colorado telegraph line crosses the continental divide where the winter does its worst every time. A sleet-storm often covers the wire with a nine-inch coat of ice, the weight of this sags it to the ground between the poles. These turn into mammoth icicles, and the linesman has to break off their ice, often hundreds of pounds' weight, with his pick-handle before he can climb up to adjust the wire. With the thermometer far below zero, and snow fifteen feet deep, except in the drifts where it may be over fifty feet, the trouble-hunter has a stiff proposition before him looking for the break in continuity, but the worst of all the obstacles he meets with is the wind. When a storm brings sleet, it destroys all it meets; even the polar bears seek cover. But there are a few men who venture to work on such a pass and when they cannot relay the wire from pole to pole, they lay it on the hardened snow and trust to the frost to insulate it with a coating of ice. Mosquito Pass, one of the worst to deal with, had a mile of posts torn out by the wind the day after they were fixed; finally a "submarine" cable had to do duty there, in the absurd position of 13,000 feet above sea-level. Even that was made to "leak" by the wild elements.

Two towns in a mining district of Colorado, only eight miles apart, are separated by steep mountains, thousands of feet high. Roads are impossible here, for down the mountains come snow-slides, or snow blocks the canyons for months at a time, rendering the railway, which makes a circuit of over a hundred miles to connect the towns, useless. There are forty miles of telephone line in the district, to be kept taut, and only 18 of these can be visited on horseback. The trouble-hunters, incredible as it seems, can cross canyons in winter with the help of a safety belt on a single wire, and be ready then, on skate or ski, to travel over steep slopes of snow and doubtful ice. There is fortunately, little fear of starvation in these winter trips, for in the summer food is carefully cached for later emergencies, the men however, do their own cooking. Every protection against snow-blindness is taken, faces are blackened, dark glasses and masks worn and even black veils. Perilous as are the winter journeys, the snow-slides make the spring-time almost worse. These slip down from every quarter and in every direction at once sweeping men off their feet very often to their destruction. In one month of 1907 no fewer than 28 men were killed by the slides. Another ever-present danger is the high electric current carried by the wires on which the hunters are at work. It is not even necessary to come in contact with the wire to meet instant death, for to be in the field with such a voltage will be fatal to a man if he is "grounded." When thunderstorms are added to this load of electricity the day's task of a trouble-hunter is not without excitement, for a telephone wire will gather enough electricity to light a globe lamp of its own impulse. Barbed wire is strung to be poles to catch and ground the "thunderbolts." In one telephone section in Alaska a year's service counts for two and the men who operate the line are the pick of the army. They are given all the authority of magistrates in their district. In this lonely wilderness the 1,200 miles of line go through dense forests, across great wild tracts where the moose break down the wires, and over miles and miles of dismal swamps. It is difficult to avoid freezing to death on this black Arctic Coast, though every care is taken to provide help. In the summer-time all is not bliss. Gnats and mosquitos abound to such a degree and are so active that pack animals are driven frantic and the men have to wear nets and gloves, the seams of the latter being pitched to defeat the insects. The country becomes so parched and dry that a mere spark from a steamer is enough to start a forest fire that destroys miles of poles and line. In fact all through the year the work of the trouble-hunters is hard. But they adapt themselves to the conditions of their calling with a cheerful self-reliance that proves them to be some of the bravest and most enterprising of men.

GOLF AND MIDDLE AGE.

THE present generation has much to be thankful for. Cycling, motoring and now the science and practice of flying have not only quickened the imagination but have added to the zest of life and have extended the ordinary man's active enjoyment of living well on into middle-age. A generation ago politics and theology were the chief, if not the sole, recreations of the middle-aged man, except among the favoured few who could hunt and shoot. It is probable that the diminished interest taken by the average man in political questions is due to the increased attention which he now pays to his outdoor amusements. The change is a conscious one. The generation is ready to acknowledge its favoured position and for that reason to take political changes and social reform much more calmly than the same classes did sixty, or thirty, years ago. So long as people, rich or poor, have plenty to occupy their minds and their muscles, or better still their minds through their muscles, little harm can come to them or to the State. And among the benefits of which modern society is conscious, one of the greatest is the game of golf. Every year the number of golf courses increases and the game spreads over the British Isles. American Society has long been devoted to its cultivation and courses are now a necessity at every continental resort. With all this, it is astonishing to think that little more than a generation ago golf was an old man's game. People who remember the game as it was played in Scotland in the seventies and the early eighties, and who can recall the forms and attitudes of the players, are still apt to think of golf as a recreation for the leisured and the middle-aged. Young men have always played the game; but the older men predominated both in numbers and in influence on its development. Even after the invention of the gutty ball the courses were laid out to suit the cautious or, to use the Scottish word, the pawky player. But then the younger men took up the game in earnest. Keen eyes and elastic muscles would be served; and the long slashing drives of the younger players confounded not only the experience but even the scientific calculations of the older school. Perhaps the most interesting event in the history of the game was the famous drive in which the lamented Mr. "Freddy" Tait outdistanced the limit set by his own father, the distinguished professor of Physics, to the possible fight of a golf ball. From that time the character of the game quite changed. The young men pressed forward, and not only upset calculations but took the fortunes of the game into their own hands. Messrs. Ball and Hilton among the amateurs, and Vardon and Braid among the professionals, were all young men when they first became famous; and it seemed at the time when they appeared as if in future the golfer like the tennis or cricket player would have to retire from competitions and the excitement of match playing as soon as youth began to pass. But the great players of twenty years ago are great players still.

The champions of the present day are middle-aged men. If they have lost anything in energy and daring, they more than make up for it in experience and skill. The amateur championship has been won by a grandfather; and what is still more pleasant to contemplate, men of seventy may be seen playing a first-rate game on many links at home. It is not surprising, therefore, that the charm of golf grows and that busy men find in it one of the chief pleasure of life. For the secret of its charm is not in its excitement only, nor yet only in its beautiful surroundings and healthful exercise, but above all in the consciousness it inspires of continuing the struggle and prolonging the greater game of living when the signs of age have shown. A man must struggle to keep up with life. When the struggle is over then life is coming to an end. That is why causes both political and ecclesiastical have always attracted the middle-aged and the old. The joy of the contest and the sense of achievement may still be reaped in intellectual fields when vigour has lessened and the frame is easily tired. But happily for those of us who have entered upon or are approaching middle-age, the golf links are a field where experience and steady nerves have advantages of their own, and where the prize is not always to the swift and the strong in body. On our own course here at Nasik it is probable that the younger players will generally, if not always, win. But Nasik is a hard course where a player needs to be both good and strong to overcome the difficulties and where caution and neat play do not count for much. But at home where the springy turf and the crisp air of the sea-side courses make walking a delight, the older player may go on for years on almost equal terms with his younger and more active brother : and even when other out-door pleasures have failed and rod and gun are burdens, he will still be able to enjoy a round of the links. It is indeed one of the attractions that retirement now holds out to the Anglo-Indian, that he will be able to play golf on the beautiful home greens with men of his own age and even hold his own with his younger friends. Taking it all round middle-age is probably the happiest time of a man's life. Ambition has ceased, and life is not asked for more than it will freely give. But in these days we have benefited still further from the experiences of living by the conscious determination to play the game as long as possible. Golf and other things have taught this lesson ; and among the classes most represented in India, active life is now carried on longer than it was in our fathers' time.

THE KIEFF OUTRAGE,

THE facts that the attempt on the life of M. Stolypin has been made at Kieff, which has been the scene of so much brutal Jewish persecution, and that the would-be assassin is a Jew, although he has forsaken the orthodox religion, seem to indicate that the act was one of vengeance for the wrongs which Russian Jews have suffered. At the same time M. Stolypin might well have been the mark for a revolutionary bullet : for his regime, although it has not ignored reform, has been one of severe repression. His policy has been to crush the last remnants of the revolution with an iron hand, and his courts-martial banished and executed their victims by the thousand. After a term as Minister of the Interior, the Tsar appointed him Premier at the time when he was faced with the delicate task of dissolving the first Duma. Stolypin carried through the dissolution successfully without resort to force. He also dissolved the second Duma and succeeded in packing the third with reactionary members. He found, however, that with an assembly of landlords it was difficult to make progress with such reforms as he desired to advance. His land reform policy produced little result and his efforts to check the misgovernment of provincial administrations were hampered. Finally the growing power of a reactionary Duma resulted last year in the defeat of his bill to grant Zemstvos or local councils to the western provinces of Russia, and for a little while he suffered political eclipse. This is not the first occasion on which an attempt has been made upon his life, for in the earlier days of his premiership an attempt was made to blow up his house, and as a result his daughter was crippled.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on Thursday.

THE proceedings in the Benares caste defamation case have closed. Judgment will be delivered on Monday next.

ON Thursday morning a few copies of a seditious pamphlet, *Sudhin Bharat*, were found in the School and Pleaders' Library at Narsingonj in the Dacca district. The same evening three teachers of the school were dismissed on suspicion.

THE police of the Southern Division suburbs in Calcutta are now busy collecting un-numbered arms, which are being sent to the head office for renumbering. About 137 un-numbered arms of various descriptions have already been collected.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE LABOUR UPHEAVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

FOR the time being there is peace in the industrial world. The threatened strike of the L.C.C. tramwaymen which would have been almost as great a trial to Londoners as the trouble with the dockers and carters, seems happily to have been averted by mutual conciliation and the fresh difficulty between the fiery Great Eastern men and then somewhat stubborn employers which looked at one time likely to end in all the railway workers being called out again has been settled. In actual warfare when the fighting is over the respective combatants may become the best of friends if the victorious side is not too exacting in respect to indemnity as Germany was in her struggle with France. In these trade disputes the parties after they have settled their differences do not embrace and this has been particularly noticeable in the case of the recent strike. The note of placableness has been conspicuously absent from the evidence given by the men's representatives before the Royal Commission, while the companies are not helping to bring about a better understanding by the ostentatious way in which they are rewarding the non-unionist sections of their employees. They are not only making gifts themselves, but they are encouraging the public to do so, and naturally this though, it may be the right thing to do, sets the backs up of the strikers. From one point of view these appeals to the public for subscriptions on behalf of the men who were faithful to their masters cannot be commended. They are got up by people who like Lord Midleton very active in the matter in his own district do not understand the feelings of the poorer classes. I have no hesitation in saying that among manual workers the percentage of those who do their duty simply because it is their duty and not for the sake of making money is as high as it is in any class. Moreover, as I see some one points out, the non-strikers will equally with the strikers enjoy whatever improvement in their condition accrues from the strikes. The demonstration held in Trafalgar Square on Saturday afternoon against the employment of troops in the recent disturbance was a fiasco. The Chairman on the occasion, Mr. J. F. Green, who when I first knew him was a clergyman of the Church of England without so far as I am aware any Socialistic proclivities and Mr. Ben Tillett seems to have apologised for the comparative smallness of their audience and to have said that it did not represent the views of Londoners generally. That may well be the case though in a sense different from what they meant. The strike of the dockers and carters was distinctly popular; Londoners whatever may have been the case in the Provinces were not sympathetic towards the railwaymen. The principal resolution submitted was couched in the following terms :—"That this meeting of London citizens emphatically condemns the unwarrantable and illegal use of the national military forces by the Government in the interests of the railway monopolists, to blackleg the railwaymen on strike, and to dragoon them into submission to the intolerable conditions against which they were forced to revolt. This meeting further expresses its strongest condemnation of the unconstitutional doctrine laid down and enforced by the Home Secretary with the approval of his colleagues by which the commanders of the various military districts were given a free hand in the disposal and use of the troops under their command, independent of and in opposition to the civil authorities. In the view of this meeting, this action of the Government constitutes a crime against public liberty, a treasonable suppression of civil authority and the institution of martial law in this country, a crime which calls for the impeachment of the Ministers responsible for so grave an infraction of the Constitution." The Conservative Press does not find much to approve of in the speeches, but it cannot help expressing agreement with Mr. Ben Tillett when he somewhat favourably said that if the Conservatives had been responsible for using the army as the Liberals had used it Mr. Lloyd George would have shed tears of blood, said prayers in Welsh, and out Limehoused Limehouse. The same flamboyant orator described the Chancellor of the Exchequer as "a puny imitation Tsar" and as "the greatest depot and the biggest class flunkey there is in the present Government. Speaking he said "as a responsible person" (what then is an irresponsible person) Mr. Tillett declared that in the next fight if the soldiers used ball cartridge he would exert all his influence in favour of arming the masses to fight. This "responsible" suggestion was received with cheers but when Mr. Tillett added "I have been told that the soldiers looked upon the shooting as mere sport" there were cries of "Liar." Mr. Lloyd-George's utterances in Glamorganshire were delivered three days after the Trafalgar square meeting and are quite in the old style. Mr. George does not mean that the Liberals shall lose the working class vote of he can help it. A great wave of impatience with economic conditions prevails and it is imperative that the Churches—he was addressing a gathering of Nonconformists—should undertake immediately the task of improving the material conditions of the people. "There are" he went on to say somewhat incoherently "certain people to-day who talk about Ananias. Ananias was a man who made a false return of the property he had sold in order to reduce his contribution to the community to which he belonged. There are many men of that type to-day. The first responsibility of the Christian Churches of this country is to get right the wrongs from which the masses of the country are suffering. There are multitudes of people in this country to-day who, in spite of grinding toil, do not earn enough to keep body and soul together. On the other hand, there are others who toil not neither do they spin, yet have a superabundance. As long as we have these conditions, we will have these outbursts. He continued :—It will be said that I am setting class against class. That is just a parrot screech of every barren scribbler and tattler who does not possess enough imagination even to invent a new phase of invective. If it is a criminal offence against society to call attention to the inequality which exists to-day and every day in life, then all I can say is that social conditions and organization call for immediate readjustment. We have members of Christian Churches, men who are well off and never missed a dividend, yet who are angry when an effort is made by any class of the population to ameliorate its conditions. I say let them examine the conditions under which hundreds of thousands—nay, millions—of people seek to earn a living for themselves and their wives and children, and if they think that these conditions are satisfactory I would advise them to follow the penance of the Catholic practice for six months and five on the wages of the people of this country and try to keep their families on the pittance millions of our workers are compelled to live upon. It would cure them of one of the worst sins—the sin of uncharitableness. I am afraid that this sin is not confined to the class Mr. George had in view. Some politicians are not entirely free from it. They had, he said, in conclusion "just emerged from what might have been one of the most disastrous catastrophes, and they now had time to reflect. Let them honestly search out the cause and not recriminate. If they did not do so the next struggle would be infinitely worse. The community was becoming more intelligent, and they could not impose on their fellow-countrymen.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

An interesting correspondence that has recently passed between Mr. C. H. Norman and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the above subject is presented in to-day's *Times*. Mr. Norman is a young gentleman who had a little controversy with Lord Morley and showed himself to be a rather clever letter writer. His battle of words with the leader of the Labour Party is notable for the repudiation by Mr. MacDonald of the character given to him by Messrs. Belloc and Chesterton in their much-discussed book "The Party System." Mr. Norman makes the basis of his charges against the Labour Party ; the following passage from that work :—"The definite capitulation of the Labour men to the two Front Benches, and the disappearance of the Labour Party as an active force, was due to something far less subtle than any 'fone. It was due to a definite compact with the Executive by which places—advantage in moving motions, etc.—ultimately perhaps, Cabinet rank—should be the price of compromise; the bargain was accepted. Mr. Norman says this statement is specific. Mr. MacDonald replies that it is "simply rubbish." He adds that if he were to leave the Labour Party he should do so because he was "convinced that there was a substantial proportion of incompetent critics in it that nobody, however faithful or hard-working could possibly save it from disaster."

UNIONISTS ORGANIZATION.

Much interest has been manifested in the outcome of the recent inquiry respecting the organization of the Conservative Party. As you will doubtless have heard by telegraph Lord Farquhar becomes Treasurer of the Party ; Sir George Younger M.P. Scottish Unionist Whip "without Parliamentary duties" and Mr. Hayes Fisher M.P., one of the Coronation Privy Councillors and a close friend of Mr. Balfour, Provincial Whip. With regard to Scotland the position of Chief Conservative Agent hitherto held by Mr. Grey Speir ceases to exist but Sir G. Younger is to have a "personal representative" in Scotland. But the most interesting perhaps of all the appointments is that of Mr. Wilham Jenkins who is being brought to London from Birmingham where he was Secretary of the Liberal Unionist Association to be Chief Organizing Secretary "Pills for Earthquakes" is the heading which the organ of the Daily Herald gives to its comments in these changes. In the opinion of the *Daily Express* Lord Farquhar is too old for what I should have thought as not very heavy post ; and Mr. Hayes a round peg in a square hole. But the actual appointments do not matter so much. What to the Express is disheartening is the appatent 'lack of comprehension" displayed. "The real reorganisation is the reorganisation of policy. The leaders of the party have lost touch with the rank and file and until that touch has been regained, until confidence has been restored, it is impossible to cherish any strong hopes of a Unionist revival." Sir Henry Howorth is even more outspoken. Matters have never for fifty years been so bad. "It is not the ill-doings of the enemy that are undoing us, but the impotance of our own leaders. For this there is only one cure, namely, the bringing together of those all over the country whose hearts are sick to hell a great assize upon the blundering generalship and the feeble, half-hearted, nerveless policy of those who are always finding salvation in retreat and in compromise, I approve greatly of the proposal of one of your correspondents, who has suggested that no better assize can be found than the approaching meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations." What are called the rank and file of Unionist writers are also in full cry, One of these writing from the Constitutional Club asserts that both Lord Farquhar and Mr. Hayes Fisher are too strongly identified with the old state of things to be of any real service to the party in its present state and he sarcastically calls attention to the fact that although there are some five to six hundred Conservative agents there is no one fit to be appointed to the new office of Chief Organizing Secretary. Nondescripts is the term applied by an "Old Conservative Agent" to the new officials "Fancy" he says any successful business house having the equivalent of chief Whip, chief organiser provincial whip, treasurer, chief organiser for Scotland, etc. etc. He adds:—"If the party want to be successful at the polls they must see that the party agents are men of experience and not appointed for their social position and that something is done to increase the salaries of the majority who are plodding along in many cases at a remuneration that a dustman would despise." A Liberal friend of mine once asked a newspaper seller, a woman at Charing Cross for a well known Liberal organ. "Don't sell it" she snapped. He inquired for another Liberal production and received the same. "May I ask" he ventured to say "why you only sell Conservative papers." "Cos Conservatives is people what pays" was the crushing answer. But the "Old Conservative Agent" would not agree with her altogether

THE INDIA MUSEUM.

In a letter to the *Times* on the abortive project to include a new India Museum on the banks of the Thames as a portion of the memorial to the late King-Emperor Mr. Chisholm says that the premises of the Indian Stores Department are doomed in the near future to follow the lead of its old neighbour, Hungerford Fish Market. It will be remembered that the idea was to erect the magnificent structure designed by Mr. Chisholm on the site now occupied for the warehousing of Government stores indented for from India. By the way I suppose that not one Londoner in a hundred thousand knows what the great building facing Whitehall Court is. I myself am often asked by people who have lived in the Metropolis all their lives, what it is and when I have told them they invariably replied. "The Indian Stores Department! What on earth does India want with a Stores Department on such a gigantic scale." As I watched the "spectacular fire" which occurred in the immediate vicinity of the Indian depot on Monday I wondered whether if it had been involved in the fiery furnace and had met the fate of Pickford's premises it would have been rerected on the same spot. Only one rather narrow warehouse separated it from the most fierce conflagration that London has seen for many a long day and if the wind had been blowing from the east instead of the south-west no one knows what might have happened particularly as the tide was very low and no one could be made of the small fleet of floating engines which steamed to the scene from their stations up and down stream. As Mr. Chisholm points out the centre of export and import has moved miles eastward and there are other reasons than those of convenience or of æsthetics which makes us regret that our predecessors ever allowed the whole of the riverside between London Bridge and Westminster Bridge to be used for its present purpose.

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS PRESENTED.

France Insists on Economic Equality.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Reuter's Agency learns that the optimism in Berlin, originating in the statement that Germany does not claim special privileges in Morocco is not justified.

Germany has asked for participation to the extent of 30 per cent. in all railway and other transport enterprises in the whole of Morocco, while in the Sus country, and wherever else there are special German interests, she asks for participation to the extent of over 60 per cent., not only in transport, but in all enterprises in which German interests are concerned.

Indeed the German proposals confer on Germany many privileges, and only impose on France heavy obligations.

France's reply on certain points is consequently *non possumus*. At the same time it contains proposals which it is hoped will be welcomed in Berlin. The reply is of a nature to enable negotiations to be continued if desired, but the economic equality of the Powers must be the basis thereof.

It is anticipated that should the desired solution be reached, it will provide for an exchange of territory in the French Congo for a portion of the Northern Cameroons.

Herr Bebel, speaking at the German Socialist Congress, admitted that the colonisation of Morocco would promote German trade. Nevertheless, he declared with emphasis that Germany ought to have no preference over others.

The Socialists, he said, must urgently protest against the risk of war, since Morocco was not worth the bones of a Prussian grenadier.

Herr Bebel ridiculed the idea of a political strike of the masses in the event of war, but said he would do his utmost to prevent the outbreak of war, and, if it did occur, would do everything to remove the ruling classes.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

In his speech yesterday, Herr Bebel, reviewing the history of the Morocco question, criticized the German Emperor's journey to Tangier, which, he said, encouraged the belief that the Mahomedans could count on German protection.

Herr Bebel added that the Mahomedans would have the same experience as the Boers in the matter of the Kruger telegram. The Kaiser, however, must have restrained Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter on the subject of Morocco, said the speaker, and the Foreign Secretary would be called to account in the Reichstag.

The "Temps" points out that if Germany fails to come to terms with France, the development of French policy in Morocco may be retarded, but will not be arrested. The Germans must be aware that if no agreement is concluded they will never again have a chance of obtaining from France territorial advantages in the Congo or elsewhere. The following are suggested as the lines upon which the Franco-German negotiations might proceed:—A considerable political advantage for France in Morocco subject to the assent of Europe; material economic advantages for Germany in Morocco without prejudice to the unrestricted exercise by France of the rights accorded to her; territorial compensations to be granted to Germany in the Congo, not so much in exchange for any positive sacrifices on her part as with a view to satisfying her "amour propre;" these compensations to be increased if Germany makes a corresponding return in the shape of territorial concessions in the same region; on the other hand, these compensations to be reduced if the German concessions are valueless.

Berlin, August 25 ("Times").—Again to-day the German Press is full of contradictory and largely irrelevant articles. They seem to have a distinctly common purpose, although their combined effect must be to confuse public opinion. It is probable that most people here are now under the impression that France will next week, through the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, present final "proposals" for Germany once and for all to take or leave. This ill-founded theory might serve German purposes if the negotiations, when resumed, broke down, and it was desired to convince the public of the firmness and speed-fastness of the German negotiator. If, one the other hand, when Mr. Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter meet again, a basis is discovered for profitable continuation of the negotiations, all the nonsense that is being written now will not have helped to clear the air for the work that will still have to be done.

At a meeting of the French Cabinet on Aug. 25 M. de Selves, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement regarding the negotiations with Germany, and the instructions which M. Jules Cambon will take back to Berlin were ratified. It is suggested that the lines on which the negotiations might proceed include a considerable political advantage for France in Morocco, material advantages for Germany, and mutual territorial compensations in the Congo region.

The "Times" of Aug. 28 says:—In France no new fact has arisen that would warrant the encouragement of a spirit of unreserved optimism concerning the Morocco negotiations. According to the "Temps," Germany, who is prepared to assent to the proposal that France should have a free hand in Morocco, is asking for certain compensations in Congoland which include the mouth of the Muni River, but which leaves Libreville to France. And on the 30th:—Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, has returned to Berlin. M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, is not likely to reach the German capital before Thursday. It is hoped, however, that the negotiations will be resumed before the end of the week.

M. Jules Cambon started on his return to Berlin last night, says the "Times" of Aug. 31. Our Paris correspondent understands that his instructions include the limit to which the French Government is prepared to go with regard to Morocco. It is understood that France is prepared to make certain territorial concessions in Congoland in return for a completely "free hand" in Morocco, but at the same time this "free hand" must be precisely defined.

GERMAN PRESS ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

The "Times" of Aug. 28 says:—Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs that with the desire of covering the German retreat from untenable positions, journals of the second line in Berlin are engaged in inciting public opinion against Great Britain. The "Lokalanzeiger" is especially violent. The attribution of certain criticism of Germany published by the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse to a British diplomatist is exploited to the utmost, and various journals announce that the diplomatist is the British Ambassador in Vienna. And on the 29th the following appeared from the same correspondent:—The German Press is still trying to exploit the "Neue Freie Presse" articles in order to stir up animosity against England. A Berlin news agency received yesterday in reply to a question the following telegram from Sir Fairfax Cartwright:—"Je ne me tiens pas responsable pour des articles anonymes paraissant dans les journaux et desquels des gens mal renseignes m'attribuent l'origine.

(Continued on page 8.)

RUSSIAN PREMIER SHOT.

The Tsar a Witness of the Crime.

SEVERE WOUND INFLICTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

A message from Kieff states that an attempt was made to assassinate M. Stolypin during the performance in the local theatre last night. The Prime Minister was severely wounded. His assailant was arrested.

LATER.

The weapon used against M. Stolypin was a revolver. The bullet grazed his liver and lodged in his spine. The wound is of a most serious nature.

The occasion was the gala performance of an opera, and the Tsar was present. The Tsar is visiting Kieff, in order to unveil a monument to Alexander II. It is His Majesty's first public appearance outside St. Petersburg for years.

A *Times* message from St. Petersburg states that M. Stolypin's assailant is a lawyer named Bogrof, a converted Jew.

The message further says that he fired two shots from behind, and that the audience tried to lynch him.

KIEFF, SEPT. 15.

During the entracte, M. Stolypin was leaning over the ledge in front of his seat, when a well-dressed young man approached and fired twice, from a distance of two paces. M. Stolypin put his hand to his chest and fell back into his seat. He was then carried out. The incident was received with shouts of indignation by the audience, amid which the Tsar advanced to the front of his box.

The actors then sang the National Anthem kneeling, and the public joined in heartily giving an ovation to His Majesty until he left accompanied by his daughters.

The assailant is a young lawyer, whose name is now given as Bagroff. He rushed to the side exit, but was seized by the officers.

M. Stolypin was hit below the left nipple; the second shot hit his hand and glanced off hitting the conductor in the foot. M. Stolypin is now in hospital, but is fully conscious.

SPANISH REVOLUTIONARY STRIKE.

Trouble Spreading.

MADRID, SEPT. 15.

A rigorous military censorship is being exercised at Bilbao, but it transpires that the situation has not improved. Street-fighting continues, and the trouble is spreading to Malaga and Seville.

DISORDERS IN CHINA.

Arrest of Ringleaders.

PEKING, SEPT. 15.

The rioters now hold all the approaches to Chengtu, and their forces are constantly being augmented.

Fighting is reported at Kiating.

The missionaries generally are hurrying to the nearest points of safety.

The ringleaders have been arrested, and include the president and vice-president of the Sze-Chuan Provincial Assembly.

ETNA IN ERUPTION.

Lava Destroys Fertile District.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The activity of Etna is unabated.

The lava stream has crossed the railway, which runs round Etna, and has destroyed the fertile district of Imbaschimento. Cottages and villas have been buried.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Keen Contest on the Reciprocity Issue.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Nominations for Canadian elections were received yesterday. There will be contests in every constituency except one, where the sitting member, an anti-Reciprocity Liberal, is unopposed. Although Reciprocity is the issue throughout the English-speaking provinces, the result will largely depend upon whether French Canadians' dislike of Canadian navy will overcome their reverence for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Indications that this is the case are daily growing stronger.

ANTI-RACING BILL AT THE CAPE.

Entire Abolishing of Book-making.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 15.

The Union Government's racing and betting bill has been published. Its provisions are most drastic. It rigidly controls horse-racing, restricts the number of meetings, and prohibits betting except on the racecourse by means of a totalisator, of which 2 per cent of the gross receipts go to Government plus 2 per cent. of the profits. The Bill entirely abolishes bookmaking, and prohibits the publication of ante-post betting and ante-post information about races, whether inside or outside the Union.

RACING AT HOME.

The Doncaster Cup.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The following is the result of the Doncaster Cup:—

Lemberg	1
Kilbroney	2
Adalis	3

Six ran. Won by a neck, with four lengths between the second and third.

Betting at the start was:—9 to 4 on Lemberg, 9 to 2 against Kilbroney, and 100 to 7 against the Adalis.

THE select committee on the Airships Bill have commenced their sittings and the report will be ready for presentation at Monday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

SIR Guy Fleetwood Wilson will entertain the members of the Imperial Council at a dinner, at Peterhoff, on Thursday next.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Exploration and Frontier Demarcation.

VOLUNTEERS TO TAKE PART.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

With reference to the statement in yesterday's *Englishman*, Reuter's Agency learns that in connection with the Abor Expedition and as a part of those operations, explorations will be made in the Missmi country and other adjacent parts of the frontier, but that it is impossible to proceed as far as Rima, which is in the Chinese sphere.

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The Army Headquarters have practically completed all arrangements for the Abor expedition and detailed preparations have been made for survey and telegraphs. The field telegraph lines are being extended to Pasighat and lines are also connected between Sadiya and Dibrugarh. Mr. Scmidt will be in charge of the telegraph operations.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

The Government have accepted the offer of the Maxim Gun Detachment of the Assam Valley Light Horse to serve with the Abor expedition. Apart from their services in the Mutiny and in South Africa, Indian Volunteers have rarely been permitted to participate in active service, in which this country is so often engaged. A single volunteer officer was attached to the staff during the Hazara expedition and in 1893 the Pioneer Company of 1st Calcutta Rifles, consisting mainly of West Indians, accompanied the Manipur expedition, but at all other times, offers of service from volunteers have been refused.

The news, that a force of military police will proceed through the Mishmi country in the direction of Rima and that another force will proceed up the Subansiri during the coming cold weather, has elicited suggestions from different quarters. The objects of these little expeditions are kept a secret, but the *Englishman* thinks that it has nothing to do with Abor Expedition. It has been suggested that the expeditionary forces are being sent to ascertain the exact influence of China on Burmese and Assamese frontiers and to demarcate the frontier between India and China.

LATER.

The force of Military Police for Abor Expedition will consist of a composite battalion about 700 strong under the command of Major Bliss, commandant Naga Hills Battalion. Other officers will be Captain Sir G. Duff Sutherland Dunbar, Captain Hutchins, P. D., Lieutenant Masters of Lakhimpur Battalion, Captains Hardcastle, Dally and Robertson of Dacca Battalion and Captain Graham Russel, Hills Battalion. Pobo will be the base of the field force. It is about 30 miles beyond Dibrugarh and lies on the northern bank of the river.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS.

[The expedition which is to set out is to punish the Abors for their misdeeds, and in particular for the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson and his party in April last. At the time it was found impossible to send up a military force into the hills, since from April to October the mountain passes are changed from rocky paths into rushing torrents by the melting of the Upper Himalayan snows, which, flowing into the greater rivers below, effectually form an insurmountable barrier on either side. Here, on the confines of the agricultural province of Assam, lies one of the greatest unsolved geographical problems of the day. The Abor expedition is expected decisively to settle the question whether the Trang-po of Tibet is really the Di-hong and afterwards the Brahmaputra rivers of Assam. Moreover, by conclusions drawn from what is known of the country on either side of the unknown land, it is thought that a waterfall such as will surpass the wonders of Niagara and the Victoria Falls of Zambesi may be discovered.

The British force will probably number about 2,000 men; it is said that the Abor warriors amount to a round 30,000. Nor are they a wholly untrained rabble. They have a Minister of War and an organisation by which villages may be said to form regicattle of their weaker neighbours, nor from early youth an Abor boy is trained in strategy, or what answers for such, and in the proficient use of the tribal weapons. Primitive as these may seem to us, in the hands of an Abor they are remarkably effective. Fighting, shooting, and hunting are his natural pursuits. The steep sides of his native mountains present no difficulty to him; with a heavy load upon his back, carried in a basket, the strap of which is slung round his forehead, he treads surely and safely the giddy track. He can pick his way through the dense forest as easily as the leopard or the wild cat. These are mountain difficulties with which our men will have to contend, although to the little Gurkhas accustomed to the hills of Nepaul they will be comparatively easy.

Abors are expert marksmen, and are sure of their quarry at a hundred yards. Their stockades are well built, and they lay the tracks with the formidable "pangis" (sharpened bamboo sticks, often poisoned) concealed in the undergrowth. At ambuscade they are exceedingly clever, with the cunning of primitive men accustomed to mountain warfare; it is here that the trained dogs supplied by Major Richardson are expected to prove their usefulness.

The Abors have made the lives of the Miris, a tribe dwelling beneath them, on the borders of British territory, a burden to them. Claiming the Miris as feudatory vassals, or slaves, they still demand, and take, the tribute which, before the era of the British Government, was theirs by might, if not by right. The Miris strongly repudiate this claim. Nevertheless it is significant that their name means "go-between," and they have always acted in the capacity between the Abors and the Plains-people of the Assamese villages, taking up and bringing down foodstuffs and produce for sale and barter. The harmless and peaceable Miris have been paying double taxes for years—to the British and to the Abors. But this has not deterred the Abors from raiding the cattle of their weaker neighbours nor from carrying off individuals and extorting ransom. Constant complaints have been made to the British Government, but little permanent benefit has resulted from any of the previous punitive expeditions.

ORIGIN OF THE RACE.

The origin of the Abor race is not easy to trace, owing to the ignorance of the people and their unwillingness to give information. Unquestionably they have Tibetan blood in their veins and are allied to the Burmese races. This they strenuously deny, claiming for themselves a mythical origin, as do most of the tribes on this frontier. The word "Abor" is that in use among the Assamese, and means "independent." The tribal name for themselves is "Padam," meaning "wild unknown." They have a language, and this is shared by the Miris, differing only in dialect.

The tribe is governed by a community of chiefs who meet in the "morang," or town hall, to discuss affairs of State, and whilst so doing are kept well supplied with liquor, at the public expense. The treatment of slaves is summary, and they may be put to death for comparatively small cause; but the free-born Abor is punished in other ways. Individual crime is regarded as a public disgrace, and must be expiated by public propitiation of the offended spirits—a matter of considerable expense, which the culprit has to pay. The "morang" is used for many purposes, into some of which it is better not to inquire too closely; nor will Abors give information they can avoid regarding certain barbaric rites, of which it is not desired that strangers shall know. At night the "morang" serves as guard-room, where the boys and young men of the village sleep, and watch against the invasion of man or wild beast. Here, too, is the home of the aged and infirm, for, "ruthless savages" as Abors have been termed, they care for their old people at the public expense; and the food sacrifices, continually offered to the spirits—whom Abors fear and worship—are permitted to be eaten by those incapable of working for themselves.

Houses, raised on poles, four to six feet from the ground, are made of bamboo and timber; the roof of dried leaves of the wild plantain or of coarse, dried jungle grass. Each house is about 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, and consists of a single room with a covered verandah, generally decorated with the skulls of animals killed by the master of the house. Underneath live the pigs and poultry. Each village has a plentiful supply of pure spring water, brought in by bamboo aqueducts. But for washing Abors consider water quite superfluous, avowing that unwashed they are better protected from the cold; consequently diseases of the skin are rife amongst them. Goitre is also very prevalent, as with most hill peoples. Cultivation is carried on in an exceedingly primitive fashion; the ordinary implement used for digging, or scraping the earth, is the ever useful dao. Sowings are made by dropping a few seeds into a hole made by a pointed stick. But such is the richness and fertility of the soil that good crops are obtained, and anything not needed for the Abors' own use is carried to the plains for sale during the cold-weather months. Maize, tobacco, opium, cotton, manjit (a dye) and a variety of spices and esculent roots are grown by the tribesmen]

MANŒUVRES IN EUROPE.

Invaluable Services of Airmen.

LONDON, SEPT 15.

Accounts of the French and German Army manœuvres dwell on the invaluable services, rendered by the airmen, in discovering the exact details of the enemy's batteries, which in many cases were hidden, where it was impossible for cavalry to find them.

The aviators also succeeded in taking photographs of the enemy's defences. The commanders of the opposing forces in the German manœuvres both report that their movements were mainly based on the information, supplied by the airmen attached to their armies. There is little heard of the work of airships in Germany, compared with that of aeroplanes.

EARLS COURT EXHIBITION.

Agitation against Boxing Match.

LONDON, SEPT, 15.

The licensees of the Earl's Court Exhibition, who were warned that the licence would be seriously imperilled if the fight between Johnson and Wells took place there, have replied that they are unable to alter the arrangements, and point out that similar contests at Olympia and elsewhere have not affected the licences.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Rest of England Defeat Warwickshire.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Rest of England XI defeated Warwickshire, the champion county, by an innings and 365 runs at the Oval to-day.

[Warwickshire finished their season on Aug. 29, and by their victory over Northamptonshire they became the champion county for the year. It is the first time in the history of the club that they have come near winning the honour, and every one will recognise that "a change is good for sport," and that Warwickshire have played sterling cricket.

At the start of the season, no one would have thought of Warwickshire as potential champions. It was rumoured that Mr. F. R. Foster was not going to play. This rumour was fortunately untrue, and though many of the side have done much, all will own that without him in the forefront of the battle as cricketer and as captain, Warwickshire could not be where they are. He has welded the side together, and he has borne them to victory with the greatest weight on his own shoulders. He is a beautiful natural left-handed bowler with a wonderful gift of pace off the pitch, and has been the chief cause of the cheap dismissal of Warwickshire's opponents again and again. He is a dashing batsman, and has scored with wonderful consistency, many times scoring runs just when they were wanted, and often scoring them so fast as to give the side the winning position, when no such thing had seemed likely. No cricketer has done more this season.

In batting as a whole the team are very strong, Kinner, the left-hander, has had a very good season; Charlesworth at best is a brilliant batsman, and there are Quaife, Smith, and others to follow. In bowling besides Mr. Foster, Field, the fast bowler, did very well at the end of the season, especially against Yorkshire and Lancashire, when he showed he could bowl with as much effect as ever on a crumbling wicket.

In conclusion, it may be said that even if Warwickshire do not stand out clearly as the best side of the year, they deserve their success by their sporting and consistent cricket.—The "Times."

Out of 20 county championship matches, the county won 13, lost four and won three on the first innings.]

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 15.

Cholera has broken out at Mecca and Medina. The outlook is most serious in view of the approaching pilgrimage.

DISORDERS AT BANDAR ABBAS.

Report Officially Denied.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

From official information received from Persia, the Persian Consul-General in Calcutta is in a position to state that the statement in Reuter's telegram, regarding disorders at Bandar Abbas, is absolutely without foundation.

ART EXHIBITION AT MURREE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, SEPT. 15.

The first exhibition of pictures under the auspices of the Murree Art Society, which was held at Murree last week, has proved a success. The exhibits, which are almost entirely the work of amateur artists in or about Murree and Kashmir, numbered over four hundred and reached a high standard of excellence. The picture show was held in the depot's theatre and attracted some two or three hundred visitors. It is reasonably anticipated that the Murree Art Exhibition will now become a regular annual exhibition.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The mortality from plague in India during the last week was 8,002 seizures and 5,496 deaths, of which Bombay recorded 3,997 fatal cases; in Madras there were 430 deaths; in Bengal, 13; the United Provinces, 3; Burma, 37; the Central Provinces, 184; Central India, 96; and Mysore, 593. There were no cases in the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province.

AMONG those who left London on August 28th for Scotland was the Gaekwar of Baroda.

LAWLEY INSTITUTE AT OOTACAMUND.

Foundation Stone Laid.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 15.

This evening the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Lawley Institute was performed by Sir Authur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen representing both the European and Indian communities. Among those present were:—Sir Murray and Lady Hammick, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Sir Herold and Lady Stuart, General Bannerman, Mr. Stone, Sir Edmund Barrow, and Colonel Watts.

On their Excellencies taking their seats, the Maharajah of Bobilli spoke as follows:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You all know that we have assembled here to witness the very pleasing ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Lawley Institute by our Governor. I think I must briefly explain to you the origin of this Institute. You know I was a member of the Council for nearly a year during which period I drew the usual salary and wanted to utilise the amount for some useful or charitable purpose. I was thinking as to how the salary I draw should be utilised. It struck me that a portion of it should be associated with the name of the Governor, in whose term of office I had the honour of serving the Government. When I was here last year in my official capacity I saw the great inconvenience felt by the Indian gentry both official and non-official, in procuring quarters at this place when they came here on short leave to lay their representations before the heads of the departments of the Government and felt that something should be done to meet this inconvenience. I am sure I could not have selected a more suitable and useful institution than the one now to be started into existence. There will be a main building which answers as a club to the gentry of the place and some residential quarters for the use of visitors. I sincerely hope that the Institute will prosper and keep alive permanently the name of our present Governor in this place. I now request your Excellency to be pleased to lay the foundation stone".

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

"Indian War of Independence."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The hearing of the Ashe Murder trial was resumed before the Special Tribunal to-day. The first independent witness for the prosecution, examined, was Mr. P. S. Chakravarti Iyengar, first grade pleader of New Town, Cuddalore. He deposed that from the general behaviour of the first accused it was apparent that the first accused was contemplating some violent and revolutionary methods. In the course of conversation, the witness narrated, the first accused said stamping the floor and with clenched fist that India would be free in ten years. Witness told him (first accused) that the declaration was horrible and he was mad. Thereupon the first accused flung a book at the witness, entitled "The Indian War of Independence." In that book the accused said the witness would find what India did in 1857. Witness told the accused that it was a proscribed book and contained poison to the mind. The accused demurred to the statement that it was a proscribed book and called it the gospel of India's freedom. Thereupon the witness asked the accused to leave him alone. The witness avoided him thereafter.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT TO OFFICERS.

The Old Order Changed.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The Government of Madras have issued an order in regard to the provision of supplies and transport to travellers and to Government officers on circuit. The rules have been amended and recast, and provide (1) that no Government officer shall, except for special reasons and in exceptional cases, require the village headman to procure supplies for him at his headquarters; (2) that no supplies, except of articles produced or sold locally, shall be procured by the headmen; (3) that officers on tour are absolutely forbidden to receive, and subordinate officers are absolutely forbidden to offer, any supplies of any kind without payment; and (4) police officers are to have nothing to do with the furnishing of supplies.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FUND.

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 15.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad has received the following cablegram from His Highness the Aga Khan:—

I have telegraphed to my agent, Mr. Jafar Moos Cassim, to pay my subscription towards the Moslem University Funds. I have also begged His Highness the Nawab of Rampur to do the same. I heartily thank all who have fulfilled their promises. Please make great, almost superhuman, efforts to realise every penny that has been promised. Travel and get all provinces paid. God will reward you all. Now is the supreme moment. I beg you, if necessary, appeal publicly in all your names.

A copy of the above telegram has also been sent to the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Captain W. F. Basset, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, is selected for Adjutant of the 7th Cyclist Battalion, Welsh Regiment, Territorial Force.

Major F. A. Wynter, D. S. O., Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to No. 30 Mountain Battery and embarks for India about the 27th instant.

Major S. H. Cunningham, R. F., succeeds Major W. E. B. Dickson, R. E., as Superintendent of Park, 1st Sappers and Miners.

Major Generals J. M. S. Brunker and A. Wilson have been selected to succeed to the commands of Sirhind and Lucknow Brigade vice Major Generals Pilcher and Watkin.

IT is understood that the scheme of the Police re-organisation in Eastern Bengal and Assam has been sanctioned, under which 2,500 men will be eventually added to the subordinate rank.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Higher Fodder Rates.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Coronation Durbar Office. It was announced in August last that the shortage of fodder resulting from the lateness of the rains this year would probably necessitate an increase in the rate for fodder supplied by the Military Farms Department at the Coronation Durbar. The rate for hay has now been fixed at Re. 1-1-0 a maund, instead of at Rs. 1-1-0 as previously advertised. That for bhusa remains the same, namely Rs. 1 a maund.

CELEBRATIONS AT BENARES.

BENARES, SEPT. 15.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Benares was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lovett, Commissioner, to arrange the local celebrations for Durbar Day. Mr. Lovett, in the course of his speech, remarked that the 12th of December should be a day of universal rejoicing for the young and old, rich and poor. That day should be devoted to entertaining and doing one's best for the poor and for children and for every one.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares offered himself to provide entertainment to all boys in the Benares District. Speeches were also delivered by Babu Bhagawan Das, Maulvi Maqbalaiam and Pandit Tantia Shastri and and others. A representative committee, consisting of officials and non-officials numbering in all over 200, was formed to make arrangements for the celebration.

VOLKARTS' MADRAS MANAGER.

Acquitted and Discharged.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The case against Mr. Earnest Steiner, Manager, Messrs. Volkart Bros., Madras, who stood charged with cheating Mr. D. Sadasiva Rao, Shroff of the firm, terminated before the Criminal Sessions this evening. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and he was acquitted and discharged.

SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY PATHANS.

Gunner Severely Wounded.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

On the 13th instant some men of the 86th Heavy Battery at Peshawar were engaged in firing near "Hari Singh ki Burj" on the road to Jamrud, when a party of three, who were signalling from the targets, about a mile away from the main body, were attacked by some Pathans. One of the Pathans fired at and seriously wounded a gunner. It is not yet known to what tribal section the Pathans belonged, or whether they were merely outlaws lurking about, as they made good their escape.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Central District, Sealdah, wires:—

At 10·9 p.m. last night No. 6 down goods special from Majherhat collided with No. 367, up goods in the Budge Budge passenger yard blocking the entrance into the station. Two engines and severe vehicles were damaged. Two of the engine men received slight contusions, the passenger train service to and from Budge Budge was disorganised till after midday when the main line was cleared.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Luckman, Senior Chaplain, retires from the service.

Captain Cruickshank I. M. S., officiates in the Bateriological Department in Madras. Captain Kunhardt, I. M. S., is permanently appointed sub pro tem to the Bacteriological Department. Captain Stevenson, I. M. S., is appointed sub-pro tem to the Bacteriological Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General McBean to be Brigade Commander vice General Bradshaw.

Lt. Col. Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate, has been granted six months' leave.

Major Baldock, 108th Infantry, becomes Lieutenant Colonel, and Captains Longhurst, 7th Gurkhas, and Deane, 12th Cavalry, promoted to be Majors. Lt. Col. M. J. Meade and Col. G. J. shaw retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Selmond is appointed Marine Officer, Bassein, for 90 days.

Engineer Porter has been granted six months extension of leave.

Lt. Farrell is promoted to be Lieutenant.

RAILWAY NEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a new seventh platform, with necessary alterations, at Bombay, in the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Mr. C. S. Rennick, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is on return from leave appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India has communicated to the Consulate General for Portugal the following telegram received from Lisbon:—

"Holland, Norway, Japan, Belgium, and Denmark have recognized the Republic."

The Portuguese Government are studying the question of the sale of the Obros Islands, near the Portuguese coast. These are the private property of Senhor Abreu, who has declared that an American capitalist has offered £20,300 for them, and that a British Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has offered £40,000, while Germany also desires to possess them. The Government fear that, if they allow the sale to any of the parties mentioned, international difficulties may arise. At the same time, in view of the impoverished state of Portuguese finance, the Government are not disposed to buy the islands. It is reported that the matter will be discussed in the National Assembly.

THE INDIAN CRICKETERS.

Return to Bombay.

Eleven of the members of the All-India Cricket Team returned to Bombay yesterday from their pilgrimage to the home of cricket. All of them were in the pink of condition with the exception of two, who had evidently suffered somewhat from sea-sickness. They were quite unanimous in their recognition of the magnificent hospitality accorded them everywhere in the Old Country. "Nothing could have been kindlier than the welcome we received both from the public and the Press," one of the players said to a representative of this paper, "and we have brought back the pleasantest recollections of our sojourn in Old England." Our representative met a number of the players on their arrival yesterday, and was readily granted interviews by them.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE TOUR.

Mr. J. M. Divecha, the Secretary of the Team, whose unwearying labours in the cause of the tour was enthusiastically referred to by every member, gave his impressions of the tour at some length. Mr. Divecha was of opinion that the tour had proved a great success from the educational point of view. The members of the team had fine opportunities of studying the methods of play of the foremost batsmen and bowlers at Home, and as a conspicuous instance of this he referred to the case of Warden, who had developed into quite a first class batsman before he had been many weeks in England. As to the political benefits which the organizers of the tour had expected to accrue from the visit to the Old Country, Mr. Divecha was equally enthusiastic. To the large majority of the British public India was little more than a geographical expression, but he ventures to say that the Indian team had done something to bring India more vividly before the eyes of the public there.

THE MATCH WINNING ASPECT.

Turning to the purely match—winning aspect of the tour, Mr Divecha remarked that the tour had been fairly successful. "Altogether we played 23 matches, fifteen of which we lost, while we won six, the rest being drawn. This cannot be called a fine record, but when one looks to the many disadvantages under which the team laboured, one will not hesitate to admit that we have, on the whole, done fairly well. We could certainly have done better but for these adverse circumstances. First of all before we started with our first fixture, the members of the team had not had sufficient time to acclamatise themselves to the new country. Then the team had to start with first-class fixtures instead of commencing the tour with matches against second class counties." Mr. Divecha added that he had a talk about this with Lord Harris, who differed from his views. The latter was of opinion that the arrangement of the programme was the first under the circumstances and that they could not have arranged the fixtures, otherwise even if they had wished to, as it would have interfered with the arrangements for the county matches. The veteran "W.G." who was present when Mr. Divecha was discussing this matter with Lord Harris, however agreed with the Secretary of the team, adding that if the early matches had been arranged with second-class counties, and the Indians had won those matches, it would have nerved them for the bigger contests.

THE ABSENTEES.

Mr. Divecha further said that the absence of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, and especially of Major Mistry, the finest all-rounder of the team, who could play only in three matches, greatly handicapped them. Dr. Kanga, too, was unable to participate in the Scottish matches owing to his studies, and with Balu, who had an injured hand, and Bajana and Prince Fetehsinhrao also absent, the effective fighting strength of the team was reduced to twelve players, and indeed it was little short of miraculous that they managed to get through their Scottish and Irish fixtures. Again, in the absence of Noor Elahi and Maneckchand who could not make the trip, the team were without a really fast bowler. Salamuddin, who is fairly fast, did his best, but he could not be called a good substitute for the Northern India express bowlers. They met with an exceptionally dry season at Home, while most of the Indian bowlers were wet-wicket men. The failure of Bulsara, an essentially wet wicket bowler, must be ascribed to this fact. He never really found his old form.

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCES.

As to the individual performances of the side, Mr. Divecha observed that in batting Dr. Kanga had come first with an average of 29·53, Meherhomji second with an average of 28·53, and Shivram third with an average of 27·35. He had not referred to Major Mistry's performance as he had played only a few innings. In the bowling department, Balu came off first with an average 18 runs a piece, Warden second with 20 and Salamuddin third with 24 runs a piece.

In conclusion, Mr. Divecha observed that the team had done fairly well and under more favourable conditions it could have beaten all of the weaker of the first class counties as well as all the second-class counties, but in his opinion it could never have met with success against the more powerful county teams. He paid a tribute of admiration to the splendid work done by Dr. Kanga as captain of the team, and he also thanked H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, the Board of Control in England and the members of the team for giving him every assistance in his work.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER TOUR.

Mr. Divecha also said Indian cricket would benefit much by such frequent tours to England. H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala had, in a conversation with him in England, expressed his intention of shortly taking out another team to England. Mr. Divecha remarked that in the future the only hope of Indian team going to England lay in the public spirit of chiefs like H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah Gaikwar and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

THE FIRST-BOWLER'S OPINION.

Mr. P. Balu, who headed the Indian bowling tables, describing his impressions of the English tour to our representative, said he did not look upon the results of the tour as satisfactory. He ascribed the comparative failure of the tour to a variety of causes, the chief among which were that the team was without the services of H. H. the Jam Sahib, P. K. Telang, Manekchand, and Prince Hetty of Cooch Behar. If the first three had found it convenient to make the trip and the last-named had not been left out, the Indians would have done immensely better in England. The team felt badly the want of a really fast bowler like Manekchand, who would have come off wonderfully well on the fast dry wickets they meet with at Home. And unfortunately they could not utilize to the utmost even the material that they possessed. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and Major Mistry could participate in only about three or four matches, and Jayaram also could not play regularly. He would, however, add that even at their full strength they could not have beaten the top counties. He next referred to the bad arrangement of the programme and said it would have been much better if the first big matches had been interspersed with a few second-class fixtures, so that at the beginning in place of the monotonous series of heart-rending reverses they could have had some successes to cheer them up.

WHAT THE TEAM LEARNT.

Mr. Balu went on to say that the team learnt much and also unlearnt much in the course of their trip. "The first lesson we learnt was that matches were not to be won by flashy batting, however attractive it might be, but by sound batting. Most of the English teams included a large number of professionals, who by patient batting wore down our attack". The English teams had practically no tail, while the Indian eleven possessed an uncomfortably long one. Besides the Indians did not possess the great variety of attack that the Home teams did. In the beginning the Indian batsmen were quite at sea with the express deliveries of the English fast bowlers and equally so with the 'googlies.'

DR. KANGA'S CAPTAINSHIP.

Speaking about Dr. Kanga's skippering of the side, Mr. Balu said the captain naturally made a few mistakes in the beginning as he was unacquainted with most of the members of the team, who came from different parts of the country. But thereafter his captainship was beyond reproach, and, Mr. Balu added, nobody could have done better under

the circumstances than their skipper. Besides, Dr. Kanga proved the most consistent run-getter and reliable bat on their side and he met all the English attack with confidence. Meherhomji was the most attractive bat to watch and his batting impressed the British public more than anybody else's. If he had a sounder defence he could easily find a place in first-class English elevens. Shirsat proved a most reliable bat, though he did not play quite attractive cricket; and he also fielded really well. Referring to the bowling performances of the side, Mr. Balu was modest about his own prowess with the ball. He had headed the Indian bowling tables and got tenth or eleventh place in the English bowling averages, but he thought he would have done better half a dozen years ago. After the first twelve or thirteen matches he sprained the muscles of his arm and thereafter he could never bowl really well. He thought Salamuddin had bowled really well and that if he had not so many catches missed off his bowling he would have secured better analysis. He also knocked up fine scores at critical times. As to Warden, he was unfortunately in the beginning not successful with the ball as he then came in only as a change bowler; but in the latter part of the tour he bowled really well. Mr. Bole, in conclusion, said the team would have done better, if Mistry could have played regularly.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

(Continued from page 7.)

We give a translation of the passages in the alleged interview with an "English diplomatist" which appear to have chiefly aroused German susceptibilities:—

"I will put it quite plainly. One has a feeling that Germany's action is a challenge. These everlasting challenges begin to be serious. Behind the despatch of the "Panther" to Agadir, and behind the whole of German foreign policy, so far as it allows itself to be governed by these provocative methods ("insofern sie solchen Provokationen huldigt"), those who know Germany see, not the German people but only a certain clique, whose action in various European centres is equally reckless. In a certain sense what was true of France before 1870 is true of Germany to-day. In those days politics were made by the Tuileries—the legislative bodies were creatures of the Tuileries. It was the Tuileries that made the senseless war against Germany. To-day in Germany politics are made from above, not by the people. The German Imperial Government does not, like the English Government, represent the public opinion of the country. The "entourage" of the Emperor has clearly inspired the act of Agadir. If Germany had a Government which really represented public opinion she would not have embarked on the unfortunate Moroccan policy.

"I need hardly say how much England desires peace and a good understanding with Germany. Has not Asquith repeatedly given expression to this desire? Have we not, since Bulow's fall, tried to believe in a real improvement of our relations with Germany? But then German diplomacy strikes in, having at its back not Germany—I mean the German people—but an oligarchy which hinders the wise guidance of the State and deprives genuine statesmen of their independence.

"It is, too, a misfortune for the world that a considerable number of German diplomatists who occupy very prominent and conspicuous positions appear to keep their Government inadequately informed about the real feeling of the people in the country where they are accredited. I may be allowed to remark, for instance, that the German Government is not well informed in regard to the feeling in England. If there is to be an improvement in this respect there must be a change—a change not only of system, but also of persons."

Reuter's Agency learns on inquiry in official quarters in London that there is no knowledge of any British diplomatist being responsible for the interview published in the "Neue Freie Presse.

Teneriffe, August 23 (Reuter).—The steamer "Aguila," laden with merchandise, has left for Santa Cruz de Mar Pequena, in Southern Morocco, to establish a factory as a base of operations. A military expedition will shortly follow from this island under the command of Col. Barguete.

[Santa Cruz de Mar Pequena, also called Ifni, is a quite unimportant fishing station at the mouth of Wadi Ifni, fifty-eight miles south-west of Agadir. Boats can land there in fine weather.]

Madrid, August 26.—It is officially announced that four soldiers, two of them natives, were killed during an attack by Moors on a surveying party at Melilla.

Paris, Sept. 2.

Another Spanish coup in Morocco is announced by the Paris "Matin," which states, quoting the Spanish Premier as its authority, that a district south of Agadir, where a German warship still lies, is to be occupied by the Spaniards. The Premier is represented as saying that all the Powers will be notified of the occupation, which will take place shortly.

Further delay is announced in the Franco-German negotiations, which, owing to the indisposition of the French Ambassador in Berlin, will not be resumed until the 4th instant.

The German Press abuse of Great Britain continues with unabated vigour.

MASONIC BALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The annual Masonic Ball to-night was an impressive function, all the Lodges having united in it. There were over a thousand present. The Hall was tastefully decorated in masonic colours. There were four processions. The last procession was that of the Viceroy. Their Excellencies arrived at 9 45 and were received at the entrance.

The orchestra played the National Anthem following the fanfare of trumpets.

Upon the Viceregal party reaching the dais Wor. Bro. Colonel Maconochy presented Her Excellency Lady Hardinge with a pair of white kid gloves according to the ancient custom.

The ball was then opened by the State Lancers as follows:—

His Excellency the Viceroy.—Mrs. Lukis; Wor. Bro. Col. E. W. S. K. Maconochy—Lady Hardinge; Rt. Wor. Bro. H. E. Genl. Sir O'Moore Creagh—Mrs. MacMunn; the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins—Lady O'Moore Creagh; Bro. Rt. B. Bevan Petman—Mrs. Carlyle; the Hon. Mr. W. A. Clark—Lady Mc Mahon; Wor. Bro. the Hon. Surg. Genl. G. P. Lukis—Lady Walker; Rt. Wor. Bro. O. C. Sullivan—Mrs. Clark, H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab—Mrs. O C. Sullivan, Very W. Bro. the Hon. Col. McMahon Mrs. Butler, Bro. Major G. F. Macmunn Mrs. Clark, the Hon. Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Mrs. Maxwell, Bro. Sir James Walker Mrs. Dempster, the Hon. Mr. S. N. Butler Mrs. Headlam, Ex An Per Bro. Genl. J. E. W. Headlam Mrs. Kettlewell, Ex. Cop. Capt. J. Charteris Mrs. Bevana Petman, The same order of partners obtained for supper.

I. O. G. T. SESSIONS IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 15.

The I. O. G. T. have just concluded their annual session here. Various prizes were distributed for active temperance work and a number of honorary degrees were conferred, among others, on Mr. Gourlay, C. S. of Calcutta, Dr. Mann of Poona and Rev. H. Martin, General Secretary, Army Temperance Association. It was decided among other matters to extend the scope of the order to include non-Christians.

THE late Sardar Abdulla Khan Tokhi, Governor of Afghan-Turkistan, whose death was reported yesterday, was with Amir Abdul Rahman Khan when the latter was living in exile in Russian-Turkistan before coming to the throne in 1880. He was one of the most trusted officials of the present Amir.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in order to meet the requirements of Japanese trade, are inaugurating a new service from Kobe to Calcutta, calling at Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon on both outward and homeward voyages. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. have been appointed agents at Calcutta.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Sept. 1.

THE King on Saturday concluded his visit to Mackintosh of Mackintosh and journeyed to Tulchan Lodge, where he is staying for the week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon. Excellent shooting has been enjoyed, the birds being wild and strong. Queen Alexandra left for Norway on Monday, and on the same day the Empress Marie of Russia embarked at Port Victoria for Copenhagen.

Renewed trouble on the Great Eastern Railway threatened to bring about another stoppage, but the intervention of the Board of Trade effected a settlement yesterday. The complaint of the men was that the company was not carrying out the pledges of reinstatement given when the recent strike was settled. The Railway Inquiry Commission is sitting daily and has heard a mass of evidence as to the men's complaints. There is apparently much smouldering unrest among the miners, and at their annual conference next month a resolution will be proposed demanding a "minimum" wage, to be secured, if necessary, by means of a general strike.

The translation of the present Bishop of Birmingham to the See of Oxford is announced. The Bishop of Ripon has informed his diocese that he is about to resign.

Mr. Redmond Barry, at present Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the place of the late Sir Samuel Walker.

Lord Farquhar has consented to be treasurer of the Unionist Party. On the recommendation of the Committee on Organization Sir George Younger will undertake the office of Scottish Unionist Whip without Parliamentary duties; Mr. Hayes Fisher becomes Whip for the London district, and Mr. W. Jenkins is appointed chief organising secretary at the Central Office.

At the inquest on the bodies of the two men who were shot dead during the riot in Liverpool, on August 15, the jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide." It was stated that at least two shots were fired by a man, or men, in the crowd, and the officer in charge of the troops suggested that it was one of these shots which killed one of the men.

Max Schultz a German lieutenant of Hussars, has been committed to trial on a charge under the Official Secrets Act, bail being refused.

An official notice has now been issued in regard to the aerial postal service between London and Windsor, which is to be started on September 9.

At Northampton on Tuesday Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 33 runs, and secured the Championship of the first-class counties for the first time in the annals of the contest.

ARGENTINA.

The Rivadavia, one of the two Argentine battleships ordered in the United States, was launched at the Fore River Shipbuilding Yards, Philadelphia, on Tuesday. The vessel, which was described by the President in a congratulatory telegram as the largest in the world, is 585ft. long, and her displacement when completed will be 25,600 tons.

CHINA.

Letters received in Shanghai from Canton give disquieting accounts of an ingenious device of the revolutionaries to distribute seditous pamphlets in the guise of Gospels published by the British and Foreign Bible Society and other missionary societies. One of the participants in the recent attack on Admiral Li Chun was observed to throw away a box which was found to contain bombs concealed beneath two Gospels. These books are readily obtainable, and thus the revolutionaries easily pose as mission colporteurs. The revolutionary scare in Canton is possibly overrated, but the authorities are most nervous and the wealthy continue to quit the city. The missions have been requested by the British Consul-General temporarily to suspend the street sales

A correspondent at Shanghai, writing on July 29, reported that "warfare of a mild kind" was taking place between the country people of Shao-hsing and the coolies imported to build the railway between Shao-hsing and Hangchau. The contractors, for the line are short of money to pay their contractors and the coolies were compensating themselves for wages withheld by raiding the farms. The fact, is, says our correspondent, that the Chekiang Railway Bureau is at an end of its resources, and, unless the Government steps in and constructs the line with the foreign loan obtained three years ago (still, so far as can be ascertained, virtually intact), it seems improbable that the Hangchau-Ningpo section will ever be built.

FRANCE.

There is a recrudescence of acts of wanton damage on the French railways. Telephone and telegraph wires have been cut and signals tampered with in various parts of the country, In no instance has an accident resulted or an arrest been made.

The Emperor William, accompanied by the German Empress and Princess Victoria Louise and the King and Queen of Sweden, held at Stettin on Tuesday morning a review of the Second Army Corps. Speaking at a banquet, his Majesty balanced his eulogies at Hamburg of German trade and industry by a confidently expected tribute to German agriculture.

The Emperor has appointed his second son, Prince Eitel Frederick, to be Stattnalter of Pomerania. This is an office, or perhaps rather, a title, which has been held three times before—by King Frederick William IV. when he was general in command of the Second Army Corps, by the Emperor William I. when he was Prince of Prussia and Military Governor of the Rhineland, and by the Emperor Frederick when he was Crown Prince. It is suggested that Prince Eitel Frederick will be given the command of a Pomeranian regiment, and attention is called in some quarters to the apparent contrast between his new position, which places him above the Oberpresident of the only Prussian province which has a Stattnalter at all, and that of the Crown Prince, who is about to go to Danzig in the purely military capacity of commandant of a regiment.

ITALY.

Serious rioting is reported to have occurred at Verbicaro. The outbreak appears to have been caused by the ignorance of the inhabitants, who believed that certain sanitary measures which had been adopted were intended to spread infectious disease among them. A crowd of armed demonstrators at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon cut the telegraph wires and interrupted communications. They then proceeded to the post-office and threatened the life of a postal official, who was compelled to take to flight. The mob subsequently went to the Town Hall and killed a clerk and afterwards set the Town Hall on fire. They then took their way to the house of the Mayor with the intention of committing further acts of violence, but were driven off Signor Paola, the Sub-Prefect, then arrived on the scene with a sufficient force and order was restored. The telegraph wires have been repaired.

RUSSIA.

Mass meetings have been held all over the Finnish province of Viborg protesting against the Russian Government's decision to incorporate the two maritime communes in the government of St. Petersburg. According to the "Novoe Vremya" the proposed incorporation is necessitated by purely strategical reasons. The parishes concerned are inhabited by 31,000 persons and are 1,553 square kilometres in extent.

According to information published here the Russian Government has appropriated £3,000,000 for fortifications in the portions of the Viborg Province which are to be annexed. This scheme, together with the naval base at Hermanso, the final plans for which were recently passed, the removal of the South Baltic Fleet base from Libau to Reval, and the construction of important fortifications at the latter place, completes the Government's strategic plans for the defence of St. Petersburg. The purchase of the necessary land at Reval was completed last week.

TURKEY.

Differences of opinion between the Ministers of War and Finance have engaged the attention of the Council of Ministers. Nail Bey, the Finance Minister, desires to reduce the Army Estimates from £T.9 000,000 to £T.8,000,000. Mahmud Shevket Bey, the War Minister, declines to accede to the request. Military feeling appears to favour the War Minister, and a deputation of officers has promised him unswerving support.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Clark, the Speaker, speaking at Quincy, Illinois, declared that, if the Tariff Board was to be used as a pretext for delaying revision in a downward direction, the Democrats would cut off the Board's supplies. The members of the Tariff Board, he declared, were not experts and were not qualified to fix schedules.

THE JUDICIARY IN INDIA.

Continued Correspondence.

The following correspondence, in continuation of that published in last week's "Overland Mail," page 3, appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—Will you allow one who served his Majesty in India for a longer period even than "Senex" to corroborate him entirely as to the justice of some of his remarks?

Consider the position of the ordinary barrister appointed from England to a seat in a High Court in India. He is utterly ignorant of any Indian vernacular. When he presides at the Criminal Sessions or when he tries a suit, every question put to an ordinary Indian witness and every reply must be interpreted. He knows nothing of the country outside the Presidency town. He begins his career as a Judge in India with an entire ignorance of the Civil and Criminal Codes or the numerous Act in force in India. As has been pointed out by Dr. Bryce (Studies, Vol. I., p. 130), trained at the Temple or Lincoln's Inn, he dislikes to have anything laid down or applied on the Hooghly which is not being done at the same moment on the Thames. As for Hindoo and Mahomedan law, he learns it as he goes along. Having had no judicial experience in the Mofussil, he follows the maxim "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus"; whereas if there is one maxim which is especially inapplicable to India it is the above.—I am, Sir, yours,

SENIOR.

Aug. 28.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

SIR,—I am glad to find "Senex" advocating in your columns a return to the old system which maintained a close connection between executive and judicial functions in the covenanted Civil Service. The office of District and Sessions Judge at one time ranked above that of Magistrate-Collector; and a civilian reached it after serving for twelve or fifteen years in an executive capacity. But a clamour was raised for the severance of judicial from executive functions. It was urged that no man could do impartial justice while he was responsible for the peace of a district, the head of its police, and a criminal judge roiled into one; that judicial officers must be experts in law, unbiassed by recollections of an executive career. This theory bears the hall-mark of the doctrinaire, who craves for symmetry at any cost, and shows a noble disregard for the practical difficulties of administration. I venture to think that it will be an evil day for British rule in India, when the District Chief shall be relegated to the duties of a raker-in of revenue; while judicial authority shall be wielded by lawyers, who know infinitely more of precedents than men, and are led by their training to take a narrow, pedantic view of facts. The central government must always have an agent in every district, who is in touch with local affairs and is responsible for the preservation of order. There was never a time when this maxim applied with greater force than it does to-day.

Whatever opinions may be held as to the divorce of judicial from executive functions in the abstract, there can be only one with regard to its disastrous effect on the moral and efficiency of covenanted civilians. They are now called on to opt, after seven years' service, between the two branches. He who selects the executive is promoted District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner; and should he decide to stay in India after twenty-five or thirty years' service he may become member of the Board of Revenue. If he have the good fortune to be caught up into the Secretariat, he may aspire to a seat in the Viceroy's Council, and ultimately a Lieutenant-Governorship. While he continues in the lower grades he finds his work—especially during the camping season—full of variety and interest. His colleague who chose the judicial line has far less roseate prospects. After fifteen or twenty years of drudgery in ill-ventilated Court-houses he may, with extraordinary luck, sail into the calm haven of a High Court Judgeship, sharing its advantages, however, with barristers who are considerably his junior. "Senex" has ably stated the grievances of the judicial branch. I will only add that the (comparatively) new system has killed "esprit de corps" in the Civil Service by ranging its members in rival camps, having positively no interests or aspiration in common.

A concrete example of the mischief wrought by this short-sighted measure is afforded by the fate of Mr. Donald Weston, the hero—or scapegoat—of the notorious Midnapore conspiracy case. I need not refer to antecedent facts, which must be familiar to readers of the "Times". Suffice it to say that five Bengalis, whom he committed to take their trial for offences answering to high treason in English law, were acquitted, with many others, by the Sessions Judge, and turned the tables on their prosecutor by suing him for damages in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice E. E. Fletcher, a barrister-judge, who heard the suit, exonerated Mr. Weston from the imputations of bad faith which had been hurled at him. He admitted the existence of a "criminal conspiracy" in Midnapore, which called for extreme vigilance. According to the judgment, again, Mr. Weston was "misled by the informer," but "took some steps to verify reports." A distinction was drawn between Mr. Weston's motive and that of the two police officers who were his co-defendants; but this "made no difference in the eyes of the law"—as though motives were not all-important in apportioning responsibility! The upshot was that an officer of the highest promise found himself cast in damages to the tune of £62 odd, and saddled with costs amounting to £26,000. Nay, the Bengal Government has actually cancelled his promot on by public notification in the "Gazette."

I venture to hope, sir, that some legislator, hereditary or elected, will ply the Secretary of State with questions touching this cruel case. What steps were taken by the Government, its legal advisers, and the Divisional Commissioner to strengthen Mr Weston's hands in his struggle with phalanges of disloyalty and deceit? Did they, or any of them, give him advice or moral support? If not, then they must share the blame for a failure of justice which will do more to undermine British authority than fifty "political murders."—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JUNIOR.

Aug. 22.

THE GULAB BANO CASE.

Sir,—In a letter signed "Senex" on the Judiciary in India in the "Times" of yesterday, there is an allusion to the Gulab Bano case, and the writer criticises certain members of Parliament who called attention to it for having unfairly pressed the case against the police as a body. As I was one of those members, perhaps you will allow me to deal with this criticism.

Your correspondent has not understood the "gravamen" of our indictment, which was this, that after the highest Court in the Punjab had emphatically declared its opinion that a case had been disclosed against the police, which demanded a most searching inquiry on the part of the Executive, no such inquiry took place. This failure of duty by the Executive was regarded by the Judges as so grave that they actually attached as a rider to their judgment a statement that no such inquiry as they had called for had ever been held. I know of no precedent for such marked action on the part of a Court of Justice. But here the matter was left by the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India, and when the woman, who was alleged to have been tortured, died soon after being liberated by the Court, no public inquiry was held into the cause of her death. This was the more unsatisfactory inasmuch as the evidence of the skilled medical official who examined her injuries was confirmatory of her story. Our indictment, then, was not against the police in general, or even mainly against the police concerned, but against the Executive officers who in a case of such gravity, could treat the judgment of the Chief Court in the way they did. This want of respect for the opinion of judges on matters well within their jurisdiction received a more painful illustration when two years afterwards two police officers, specially censured by the High Court of Calcutta for misconduct in connection with the Midnapore case, were recommended to the Sovereign for titles of honour by the Government of Bengal. Must not such action by the Executive deal a serious blow to the influence of the Courts of Justice?

The strictures of "Senex" should be directed not against us, but against those who have "spoken with authority"—namely the highly placed Anglo-Indian officials who signed the report of Lord Curzon's Police Commission six years ago. It was those chosen experts, not Liberal members of Parliament, who wrote as follows:—

"It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed statement of the abuses which have grown up in connection with investigation. There is no point at which (according to the evidence before the Commission) violence is not done to the spirit or letter of the law, and these abuses are practically universal."

And I have been assured by men who have been all their lives in India, that there is no greater source of weakness to British rule than the condition of the police. Nevertheless, up to this moment the Government of India has taken no legislative action to remove the worst abuses, which continue to occur.

May I add this? Your correspondent, on what he, no doubt, thinks good grounds, levels broad charges against the Indian people not only of being destitute of impartiality, but of a natural disposition to fabricate evidence. Surely such charges should never be made by any one who is not prepared to support them by his full name? How can your readers estimate the value of the charges, or the Indians know to whom they have to reply? For myself, I can only say that I believe them to be a calumny; though I am well aware that you can buy false witnesses in India just as you can in other countries much nearer home.—Yours faithfully

FREDERIC MACKARNESS.

Bramber, Aug. 23.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

"TEHERAN," Aug. 27 "(Times)".—Arshed-ed-Dowleh is about sixty miles from Teheran and has cut the telegraph this side of Aradan. He is said to have repulsed the Government troops.

"St. Petersburg," Aug. 27.—Irreconcilable divergence persists between Teheran bullatins of victory and reports from the spot. Russian correspondents telegraph from Astrabad that the country around Balfrush presents a scene of pastoral tranquillity, that the ex-Shah is safe at Savadkuh, and that the Government forces have retreated from Firuzkuh towards Teheran. According to the best informed Russian sources no really important engagement has yet occurred, and the chances of the ex Shah are, if anything, better.

Teheran, Aug. 28.—The Ameer Mofakhem with his Bakhtiari has reached Malayer, and is nominally proceeding against Salar-ed-Dowleh's Hamadan force. The Government has liberally supplied him with funds for this purpose, but the loyalty of this branch of the Bakhtiari is still suspected. It appears that Zia-el-Mulk, the Bakhtiari Governor of Hamadan, withdrew outside the town without giving battle when Salar-ed-Dowleh's troops entered, though he had previously received a large sum for defence from the Treasury. The whole tribe shows a strong desire to secure all the Government's available cash on the pretence of the urgent military necessities of the situation. Mr. Shuster is preparing a "forced Budget," allotting fixed sums for each Government Department. Yeprem, who organised the forces operating against the ex Shah, is seriously ill.

Teheran, Aug. 30 (Times).—Reports of three actions reach Teheran, in all of which the Government forces gained substantial success. The ex-Shah's forces attacked the pass at Firuzkuh on Friday and successfully stormed it. On Saturday the main body of the Bakhtiari and others arrived and recaptured the pass after four hours' fighting. The enemy left over 100 dead and many wounded. Two guns and 300 rifles were captured. On Saturday a force of 450 Fedai defeated the Khadjaven tribes men near Demavend. The third victory was at Savadkuh, where 400 rifles were captured. Fifty-four prisoners from the Firuzkuh engagement have reached Teheran.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CAPT. STOKES.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27, "Times."—As I telegraphed some time ago the Russian Government recognising the eminent, loyalty of the British attitude in regard to the Stokes incident, and profoundly grateful for the steps taken to remove the misunderstanding, considered the matter settled as between St. Petersburg and London. Reports emanating from Teheran now intimate that a compromise is probable, but omit to explain the circumstances warranting such optimism. I understand that they must be ascribed to the fact that the Persian Government has entered on "pourparlers" with Russia on the subject. Had the authorities in Teheran adopted this course at the outset it is probable that no incident would have arisen. The tardy recognition of Russia's friendly interest in the matter may even now lead to a satisfactory settlement.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The fantastic assertions of foreign and Russian journals, says the "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent, that the Russo-German Convention implies a secret political agreement are ridiculed in authoritative quarters. The "Novoe Vremya" takes the opportunity to assure French public opinion that it need have no doubts whatever regarding Russia's fidelity to the Alliance. The stout resistance shown to the exorbitant demands and to the alarmist manœuvres of Germany is strongly commended.

Vienna, Aug. 25 (Reuter).—The "Fremdenblatt," discussing the Russo-German Agreement, declares that it has met with a sympathetic reception in the Press, and that in their comments the newspapers gave adequate expression to the general opinion and to the feeling prevailing in political circles.

LABOUR UNREST.

Liverpool Lockout Ended.

At a special meeting of the Highways Committee of the London County Council on Aug. 25, a deputation from the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers was received, and stated the grievances of the Council's tramwaymen. The proceedings were private, but the deputation were satisfied with the spirit in which their representations were received, and their secretary afterwards expressed the opinion that the probability of a strike had disappeared.

The lock-out of the Liverpool dockers came to an end on Aug. 25, and the men resumed work next day. This completes the restoration of industrial peace in Liverpool.

On Aug. 26 it was announced that at the Local Government Board a conference of the master lightermen and their employes, under the presidency of Mr. John Burns, came to an agreement for the settlement of their dispute, and that the Board have appointed Judge Austin to act as arbitrator under the agreement between the London Short Sea Traders and the National Transport Workers' Federation.

A demonstration of dairymen arranged by the National Union of Dairy Employes was held in Trafalgar Square on August 27, with the object of arousing opinion in favour of better conditions of labour. There were 2,000 or 3,000 people in the square, and speeches were delivered by Mr. N. C. Platt, Mr. E. J. Makemson, President, and others. It was stated that roundsmen worked eighty to ninety hours a week for a wage of 17s. to 20s., and although the men had to do Sunday work there were hundreds of firms which did not grant a half holiday once a week.

Speaking at Seven Sisters, near Neath, on August 29, Mr. Lloyd George said that a great wave of impatience with economic conditions prevailed, and it was imperative that the Churches should undertake immediately the task of improving the material condition of the people.

At the annual general conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, to be held at Southport in the first week of October, a resolution is to be proposed in favour of demanding a minimum wage for miners, to be secured, if necessary, by means of a general strike.

The Cardiff dockers' dispute was settled on Aug. 30 largely through the intervention of the Board of Trade.

ON THE CONTENENT.

Berlin Aug. 26 (Reuter)—The negotiations in the metal trades conflic at Dresden have been broken off. The masters to-day carried out their threat and locked out sixty per cent. of their employes at Dresden and Chemnitz.

Aug. 28.—The negotiations in the metal trade conflict at Erfurt have been broken off, the men refusing the employers' terms. Negotiations with a view to a general lock-out in Berlin will begin to-morrow. About 5, 000 metal workers at Dresden are locked out.

Lisbon, Aug. 26 (Reuter).—In consequence of the spread of the lightermen's strike and accompanying disorders the quays of the Tagus are under military protection. The leader of the strike has been arrested.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27 "(Times)".—Steamship communication with Russian Black Sea ports is seriously affected by a strike of crews at Odessa. The "Novoe Vremya" apprehends that the movement is similar to that which caused the recent strikes in Great Britain, and appeals to the Government to take energetic measures.

Montreal, Aug. 28 "(Times)".—The Customs receipts of this port last week show a falling off of over dolls;10,000 (£2,000) owing to the strikes in Great Britain.

THE SPECIAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Grievances of the Workers.

London, September 1.

THE members of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Railway Conciliation Scheme began the taking of evidence on Monday. They met in a room in the Royal Commission House which was not nearly large enough to accommodate in comfort all who wished to be present. Accordingly only five representatives of the Press and a limited number of privileged persons, including railway directors and trade union leaders, who will doubtless be heard hereafter, were admitted. Small as the room is for the work of an important Commission, it has acoustic advantages for which anybody who has attended similar inquiries in the past will be grateful.

The Commission had a short sitting on Monday. Sir David Harrel, the chairman, and his four colleagues, Sir T. Ratcliffe Ellis, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. Mr. C.G. Beale, and Mr. John Burnett, were all in their places, and for a little more than three hours they were engaged in taking the evidence of Mr. J. E. Williams, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He was the only witness who was heard during the sitting but his evidence was very full and detailed, and it gave the Commission the necessary groundwork on which to build up their future investigations Mr. Williams not only explained the working of the machinery set up by the conciliation scheme of 1907, but he indicated the nature of the criticisms which the men advanced against its operation, examined their grievances, and suggested a constructive scheme to replace it. It was a general and comprehensive statement in sober language of the railwaymen's case from the standpoint of the trade union official, and the details were left to be filled in by other witnesses, who will represent sections of the company's servants rather than the whole body.

MR. WILLIAMS'S EVIDENCE.

The Chairman first took Mr. Williams rapidly through a succinct statement of the procedure by which the agreement of 1907 was brought into operation. The witness varied his exposition with some criticism of the interpretation which the railway companies had placed on different parts of the agreement, and laid special stress on the part which has been played by peitions in the setting up of the sectional boards. After urging that there should be a more extensive panel of arbitrators, Mr. Williams made a series of complaints against the working of the conciliation scheme. The first was the companies' delay in the formation of boards to deal with grievances of the men. He complained that on the average there was undue delay, and in some cases excessive delay. There were delays of other kinds, such as the obligation to present petitions, which had superseded the former practice of accepting the decisions of mass meetings, and he charged the Great Eastern Company with organizing counter-petitions from the men in order to delay the operation of a scheme to which they had been signatories. A uniform system of rules of procedure for the various boards was proposed, and Mr. Williams drew special attention to the expensive methods of arbitration. There had been 11 cases of arbitration, and they had cost his society £12,508. He estimated that the conciliation machinery had already cost his society £30,000. Difficulties with regard to the interpretation of the arbitrator's award often arose, and he accused the companies of assuming that the award was their instrument, with which the men had nothing whatever to do.

AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

The chief alternative propounded by Mr. Williams to the scheme he had been attacking was one board for each railway. He declared that the sectional boards had not effected many settlements in proportion to the whole, and commended the working of the composite board on the North-Eastern. He urged the need of an independent secretary to advocate the case of the men, and finally suggested the establishment of a National Board to act as a kind of Court of Appeal from the railway boards. He suggested that the railway companies, perhaps through their association, and the executives of the railwaymen's organizations should elect representatives to this board. If they did not agree on the case before them they should have the power to decide mutually to call in an independent person.

Many searching questions were directed to Mr. Williams by the Commissioners, when he had ended his evidence. The deadlock, which would arise if the proposed National Board did not decide to call in an independent person, was specially called to his attention, and the witness had no solution of the problem ready.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE 1907 SCHEME.

At Tuesday's sitting, which lasted all day, the chief interest lay in the alternative schemes to the machinery set up in 1907 which were proposed by Mr. Albert Fox, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and Mr. Thomas Lowth, general secretary of the General Railway Workers' Union. At Monday's sitting Mr. Williams had suggested the formation of one board for each company, with a National Board as a kind of Court of Appeal. Mr. Williams wished primarily to abolish the sectional boards. The objection of Mr. Fox, on the other hand, was chiefly to the Central Board. The proposal put forward by Mr. Fox was that deputations of the men, accompanied by their trade union officials, should meet the management of the company and, in the event of their failing to agree, the matter in dispute should be submitted to a tribunal of five, two selected by the men and two by the company, with an independent chairman. Mr. Lowth propounded a different plan from either of the others, though it approximated more closely to that of Mr. Fox than to that of Mr. Williams. His suggestion was that there should be no boards at all, and that if the trade unions and the companies could not come to an agreement, the disputed questions should be decided by a commission of three, one appointed by the companies and one by the men, with an umpire chosen by the Board of Trade. Both Mr. Fox and Mr. Lowth wished to uproot the scheme at present in operation, and supersede it by other machinery.

THE WORKING OF THE 1907 SCHEME.

Mr. Fox, in the course of his evidence, which was very clearly given, made a series of complaints against the working of the 1907 schemo, one of his chief grievances being the grouping of other grades with those represented by his society for the election of the boards. He mentioned a number of disputes which did not come within the purview of the scheme, and urged that every relation between the companies and the men, and not merely questions of hours and wages, should be included. A list of 54 specific cases was handed in, and Mr. Fox said that he could produce a written statement in support of each from the individual concerned. The Commission, however, decided that they could not accept these without the presence of the complainant in the witness chair. Sir Ratcliffe Ellis asked Mr. Fox some questions with a view to finding out what security would be given for the carrying out of the award of the final tribunal. Mr. Fox agreed that any workman who did not carry out the award should have no help from the union funds, but he declined to give a direct reply to a further question, whether men who wished to carry out the award should be protected against interference from those who did not. He declared that nobody could guarantee absolute immunity from rebellion, but he was prepared to consider favourably any recommendation the Commission might make on that matter. In reply to Mr. Henderson, Mr. Fox stated that the men he represented had secured no redress whatever with regard to wages or hours under the 1907 scheme.

UNIONS AND THEIR MEN.

Mr. Lowth's demand for the abolition of the present scheme was based on "its uselessness to meet the requirements of the employes and its ineffectiveness in the joint administration of the awards and in obtaining interpretations of them from the arbitrator." His union had a membership of 20,000, almost equally divided between those included in the scheme and those excluded from it. The former wanted to be liberated from its operation, and the latter did not want to be included in it. Like earlier witnesses, he recited many individual grievances, and asserted that, although a reduction of hours had been obtained in some cases, the companies had been more than compensated by the "speeding-up" process. He strongly supported the policy of recognition of the unions by the companies, and quoted the cases of the North Staffordshire and North Eastern Railways, on which this principle had been conceded, as examples of amicable working between the men and the management. New ground was broken when, in reply to Sir Ratcliffe Ellis, Mr Lowth stated that since the scheme of 1907 came into operation the unions had in a marked degree lost the control of their men. Mr. Henderson took up this point later by asking whether the orders of the union for a general strike were not obeyed. Mr. Lowth agreed that that was so, but suggested that that was an extraordinary time, and affirmed that a certain control was wanted in ordinary times. Before leaving the witness-chair Mr Lowth made several specific complaints against individual companies. He declared that on one system a man who was more than 30 years of age when he entered the service had very little chance of permanent employment.

Mr. J. T. White, a fireman on the Midland Railway, was giving evidence as to the procedure of the boards when the Commission adjourned.

THE QUESTION OF A NATIONAL BOARD.

Wednesday's sitting of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Railway Conciliation Scheme was full of interest. The Commissioners occupied the whole morning in taking the evidence of Mr. J. T. White, the men's secretary for the Midland Railway boards, and representatives of the Scottish and Irish railwaymen were examined during the afternoon. The case for the men from the standpoint of the trade union official had been fully explained at the two previous sittings, and Mr. White was the first railway "employe" to come before the Commission. He dealt more particularly with the working of the 1907 scheme on the Midland Railway and made his points in a very thoughtful and persuasive way. He charged the Midland Company with unfair treatment, and complained that men had been deterred from supplying information to the "employe" side of the boards, and that the company had exerted pressure to secure a settlement unfavourable to the men. He found the scheme to be very imperfect, and contended that no provision was made to prevent agreements being annulled by a regrading of the staff or to secure an interpretation of a disputed award.

THE MEN'S FEELING AGAINST ARBITRATION.

Regarding the scheme as a failure, Mr. White brought forward proposals for new machininery of conciliation. The chief difficulty which the men's representatives have found in framing alternative schemes has clearly been to decide who shall have the last word in a dispute. Mr. White did not advance a novel proposition, when he advocated the formation of a National Board as a Court of Appeal from the boards on the individual railways, but he broke new ground when he declined to accept the award of an arbitrator, or the casting vote of an independent chairman, in the event of a deadlock between the two parties. He revealed the growth of a strong feeling among the men against arbitration and urged that, if an unbiassed and fully representative board could not come to an agreement on a matter in dispute, it could not be expected that the men would accept an independent award which they regarded as unfavourable to them. If an independent chairman were called in, he should be a mediator like Mr. Askwith, and not an arbitrator. The Commissioners questioned Mr. White at length on this part of his scheme, and Mr. Henderson pointed out to him that he left the problem of a final deadlock quite unsolved, but the witness held firmly to his policy of conciliation without arbitration. He asserted that the present scheme dit not not give conciliation and his aim was to secure that a man's grievance should be dealt with as soon as it arose.

ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE.

Another scheme was brought forward by Mr. John Cuthbertson, secretary to the seven sectional boards of the North British Railway. He suggested the establishment of one board for each railway, with the right of appeal to a National Board composed, on the one side, of representatives of the Railway Association, and, on the other, of men, either railway employe's or trade union officials, elected by the union executives. He parted from Mr. White's scheme in proposing that this board should have power, in the event of disagreement, to call in a neutral chairman, whose decision should be final. Mr. Henderson's comment on this plan was that it would lead to greater confusion and diversity of procedure than any that had been suggested, and in the end was tantamount to arbitration. Both Mr. Cuthbertson and Mr. N. Rimmer, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in Ireland, who followed him in the witness chair, complained of delay in the formation of Conciliation Boards.

Before the sitting ended the Chairman (Sir David Harrel) announced that arrangements had been made for the Commission to meet in future in a large room in the Royal Commission House. It was then hoped that accommodation would be found for about 30 representatives of the Press—five only had been admitted to the first three sittings—and 30 or 40 representatives of railway companies and their employes.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Adjoining Pickford's on the east is a big timber yard with stacks of wood nearly a hundred feet in height. The flame from Pickford's forage godown caught some of these stacks and but for

A GERMAN REPUBLICAN AND ENGLAND.

Army Demoralisation.

I have just returned, says an "Anglo-Geman," writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of mail week' from a visit to my relatives in the Fatherland. My mother was German, and many of my connections are in the German army and nauy. Among these my own brother is a German naval officer.

Let me begin with a conversation which I had last week with a cousin who is a major, and a very keen soldier, in a Prussian regiment. I asked him whether he considered the German army as efficient for war as formerly. He replied, very quietly and earnestly, "It is becoming less so." He then went on: "It is the old story of the Great Frederick's army over again. This was demoralised by forty years of peace and unemployment, and finally destroyed at Jena. In the same way, another forty years of idleness has been producing many undesirable effects among us. You doubtless know to what I refer."

I knew he was talking of what is common property in Germany, the demoralisation of the Officers' Corps, 90 per cent. of whom are in the hands of the moneylenders of Frankfort Berlin, and other centres, and only existing by resorts to all sorts of ignoble shifts. Then there is the incessant gambling which goes on under the Kaiser's own eye in the officers' clubs in Berlin and their counter-parts in every other big garrison. In fact, there is a general prodigality and swashbuckler spirit abroad in the army to-day, lacking, as it does so completely, that saving influence of sport which keeps the British Army clean and humanised. All this, and even more undesirable effects of a privileged idleness have been conducing to a growing professional carelessness and neglect of duty.

"The army, or rathar, that part of it which counts," continued my cousin, "realises that it badly needs a purifying and bracing corrective and that the only means to this end is a war, no matter with whom, so long as it is a big war—big enough, that is, to refertilise our powers, to cause a re-birth of national vitality, and to recement with blood the growing dislocation of class and State interests throughout the Empire. In fact, we often speak of a big war as an "Existenzfrage" (question of existence) for our army—not necessarily with you English, although many political considerations are pointing that way, because your army would hardly provide the test we require.

GROWTH OF REPUBLICAN FEELING.

"But there is something else. Let me whisper in your ear, "mein liebe" Henry, that there is a strong growth of Republican feeling in the Empire. This is undoubtedly acquiring a certain influence among the rank and file of the army, and, therefore, you will perceive a fresh and even weightier reason for desiring the fires of purification on the field of Mars."

A little after this I was staying at the charming home of my mother's brother in the beautiful country to the south of Cassel. He is a wealthy merchant, and, as I well remembered, some years before a staunch and vehement partisan of the Imperial rule. I speedily discovered, however, that since the date of my last visit this enthusiasm had lost its edge, and on probing the mystery more deeply, I understood that my uncle's politics had undergone an interesting and remarkable change. In fact, I gathered that he was one of that rapidly-increasing number of responsible Germans who, alarmed at the disturbing trend of the Kaiser's autocratic rule, have of late cast their influence as well as their votes on the side of the Social Democrats.

The effect of these numerous accessions has been sufficiently apparent in the repeated series of Democratic triumphs at the polls; but what is not generally understood is the practical political transformation of the Social Democratic party through the adhesion of these new recruits. These latter are not Socialists and never will be, but their new political alliance with the Social Democrats definitely marks the formatton of a Republican party in the German Empire.

This was clearly brought home to me by the remark of a friend one night as we smoked after dinner. "Himmel!" he exclaimed, dealing the table a blow with his clenched fist, "I myself hope to live to see the birth of the German Republic, and then we will have no more of these Kaiser-protected lunatics with battleships on the brain!"

Wishing to hear more, I questioned him on the observations made by my military relative quoted above. "I will give you," replied my friend, "a precise idea of how things stand in Germany at the present moment."

"On the one hand are the Kaiser and his supporters, on the other those who, tired to death of autocratic despotism with its restless menace of external war, are crystallising into a great Republican party. The spread and development of this party are being greatly furthered by the growing hatred between Bavaria and Prussia, and between the South German States and Prussia, by the dynastic troubles in Saxony, the eternal quarrel with the Poles, the Brunswick succession, and the Guelph question in Hanover. All these factors are bringing us fresh adherents every day. They are not manufacturing Socialists, but German Republicans.

"The Kaiser and his aristocratic entourage are perfectly well aware of this, and therefore it is that we have disturbance over Morocco and talk about the recementing by blood of our dislocated internal interests."

To this I responded: "But, should the Hohenzollerns decide to strike at us, or, what amounts to the same thing at France, they would surely drag you at their chariot wheels. Unwilling as you might be, how could you escape?"

DESIGNS ON ENGLAND.

"That is true," said my friend, puffing sententiously at his pipe. England must give us time by making it more difficult to attack her directly or through France with any chance of success. As it is at present, every effort is being made among us to hold her up to contempt as a spent force, a fat, easy prey, unprepared for war; and unable or unwilling to sustain our challenge for the mastery of the sea. We are constantly told that England's only defence is her fleet, and that behind it is nothing but an untrained, degenerate people, afraid of war, and an army of hirelings hardly sufficient to police an overgrown Empire. This is the doctrine which is sedulously preached throughout Germany to-day.

"Then our army is being trained continuously with an eye to a war with England. The wargames of our officers are constantly played on English Ordnance maps, and officers of our staff are busied with strategical problems laid in the eastern and southern counties of England."

"Have you many adherents in the army itself?" I asked.

"A greatly increasing number," he nodded especially, of course, among the lower ranks, who are disgusted by their constantly brutal treatment. But many of our keenest officers are in growing sympathy with us owing to the hopeless feeling created by the narrow bureaucratic spirit which stifles life in every branch of the army.

"Of course the majority of our officers, who are sick of what is to them the deadly monotony of peace and the hopeless slowness of promotion in our service, are aristocrats. It is these who think with the Kaiser that Republicanism can be neutralised by the proclamation of a sort of Holy War against some convenient national foe. I assure you, it is with this necessity in view that our economic position is being overburdened by a vast naval as well as military expenditure. It is a gambler's plunge which is in contemplation with the throne of the Hohenzollerns as the stake in the background.

"Again, I say you should help us by making yourselves too strong for attack. The moment you allow your naval superiority or your power to intervene in support of France to be sufficiently reduced, the die will be cast by the gamblers of Berlin, and the recementing of Germany by blood will begin."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere!

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

India Office, Aug. 28.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers Decoration upon the following officers: Commander Herbert Charles Valentine Beresford Cheetham, Lieut. Gerald Otho Rooskie Eliott.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. Evelyn Culme Seymour has been placed on the Retired List Aug. 21.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut. H C V B Cheetham has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander Aug, 22.

War Office, Aug. 29.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Maj E D Lord Loch, M V O, D S O, Grenadier Guards, from a Brigade Major to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the War Office, vice Maj E R Bradford Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's whose tenure of that appointment has expired Aug 16.

Capt W D Wright, V C the Queen's Royal West Surrey Reg. from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, to be a Brigade Major, vice Maj E D Lord Loch M V O, D S O, Grenadier Guards, appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the War Office Aug 16.

Establishments.

Ordnance College—Maj H G Howorth, R A to be an Instructor, vice Capt H T Cunningham, RA whose tenure of that appointment has expired Aug 21.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Lieut J T North to be Capt Sec Lieut F D R Milne to be Lieut July 29.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Capt C R Terrot to be Maj Aug 12.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Qrmr-Sergt E A Paterson to be Qrmr, with the hon rank of Lieut Aug 30.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Capt Andrew Curell to be Adjt July 21.

15th The King's Hussars—Sec Lieut Sir Thomas E K Lees, Bart, resigns his commission Aug 30.

18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut C H Waring to be Lieut July 19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Maj H L Lithgow retires on retired pay Aug 30, Lieut M V Plummer is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 10, Gentleman Cadet A B Van Straubenzee, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieut June 21.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Supernum. Lieut I A J Pask, is restored to the establishment July 20.

Hong Kong Singapore Batt—Subadar Bulaka Singh retires on retired pay; Jemadar Jogat Singh retires on retired pay Aug 25.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut D G Courtney, is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health Aug 6; Sec Lieut W M Fowle to be Lieut Aug 6; Gentleman Cadet Henri Alain Joly de Lotbiniere, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieut June 21; Quartermaster and Hon Capt W F Field is placed on retired pay Aug. 25 Sergt-Maj. Instructor E J New to be Quartermaster, with hon rank of Lieut Aug 30.

Foot Guards.

Goldstream Guards—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut J B S Bourne-May is antedated June 27; Sec Lieut E F Chinnery, to be Lieut July 1.

Infantry.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg.—Lieut C H Robinson resigns his commission Aug. 30; Sec Lieut A G Astley from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers to be Sec Lieut Aug 30.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt A H Leggett, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 1; Capt H N Kempthorne resigns his commission Aug 30; Gentleman Cadet G G Mackenzie, from the R M C, Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieut Aug 30.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A D Tinsley resigns his commission Aug 30; Gentleman Cadet T M Grayes, from the R M C, Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieut Aug 30.

Dorsetshire Reg.—Sec Lieut E T L Macqueen to be Lieut July 5.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut C D Priest, from the Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg to be Sec Lieut August 30.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Sec Lieut R O Bridgman, from Unattached List T F University Candidate, to be Sec Lieut dated Oct 4, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 30, 1911.

The West India Reg—Corporal C P Stuart-Morgan, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieut Aug 33.

Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—S E H Giles seconded for service in the Zygptian Army, T E G Swayne July 22; Gentleman Cadet J L McLeunan, from the R M C Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieut Aug 30.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Carps—Lieut-Col Samuel R Wills retires on retired pay Aug 30; the undermentioned to the Lieuts on probation:—B H H Spence, M B, W B Laird, D W Bruce, M B, H S Blackmore, E S Calthrop, M B, L Buckley, M B Lieut F R B Skrimshire from the 4th batt the Hampshire Reg, E T Vivian, T E Osmond, E C Deane, S P Sykes, M B, R Davidson, M B, E G H Cowen, M B, E B Allnutt, J M Elliot, M B, H C Todd, M B, M Drummond, A G J MacIlwaine, W Stewart, M B, F S Tamplin, I R Hudleston, A S Heale, A J O Wigmore, H J G Wells, M B, Lieut W L Webster, M B from the Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve July 28; the undermentioned Lieuts on probation are seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, 1909:—W B Laird, F R B Skrimshire, T E Osmond, E B Allnutt, H C Todd, M B July 28.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Gentleman Cadet H E Silver, from the R M C, Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieut, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army Aug 30.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev C S Exell, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class July 2.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt E Davidson, Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, is seconded for service under the Government of the Union of South Africa Aug 7.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col and Brev Col F W C Tothill, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Aug 30.

Maj G H B Freeth, D S O, the Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of Lieut Col while commanding the troops in the South Wales Strike Area Aug 16.

Qrmr and Hon Capt J Linning, the Black Watch Royal Highlanders, is granted the honorary rank of Maj Aug 26.

General Reserve of Officers.

Hon Sec Lieut F E Gill late Capt Royal Moumouthshire R E, to be Capt Aug 30.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

7th Batt. the Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg.—Sec. Lieut. on probation. Alfred Morris is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt. the South Staffordshire Reg.—Capt. T S Timmis to be Maj. June 28.

5th Batt. the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—Lieut G H S Williams is removed from the Special Reserve of Officers, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services Aug. 12; Sec. Lieut. on probation G C Druce is confirmed in his rank.

The Gordon Highlanders—Cadet Corporal Ian Bogle Monteith Hamilton, from the Oxford Univ., Contingent, O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation Aug 30.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut James O Hamilton, M B, is confirmed in his rank.

Channel Islands Militia.

The Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey.

Artillery—Lieut H A Randall to be Capt July 31.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901,

Lieutenant Gilbert Esdaile Venning has been transferred to the Emergency List. Dated 17th June.

Captain Seymour Elphinstone Erskine, Commodore, 2nd Class, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King in place of Captain the Honourable Somerset A. Gough Calthorpe, C. V. O. promoted to Flag rank. Dated 27th August,

Admiralty, 30th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March 1903:—Lieutenant Richard Gillard has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Gunner Henry Purdy has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 31st August.

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Leonard Foley Vizard, William Thomas Hamshaw Hayward, Richard Birkett Brooks, Edward Allen Dennys, Victor Herbert Thomas Weekes William Daves and Harold Rodham.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903:—Lieutenant Frederick John Eves has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Gunner Alfred Robert Limbrick has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Gunner John Hayes has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer-Commander Walter Brown has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank, of Engineer-Captain.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—John Needham Knox, Guy Florance Bikersteth Ottley, William Antony Floyer, Kenneth Hector Grant and Dated 30th August.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines, on account of age:—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Bernard, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 31st August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned probationary Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenantsants:—Eric Bainton Turtle.

Raymond Horace Albany Dunn and Dated 1st April.

Admiralty 1st September.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 23rd February 1870. Commander Lawrence de Wahl Satow has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

War Office, 1st September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Francis Lyon, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, to be a Military Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed, vice Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. D. Napier, C. M. G., 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 15th August.

Establishments.

Ordnance Factories, Captain George F. B. Turner, Royal Artillery, from an Officer in charge of Danger Buildings, to be 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Royal Laboratory, vice Lieutenant W. F. M. Bagshawe, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 21st August.

Major Hugh de B Miller, D S O Royal Artillery, to be an Officer in charge of Danger Buildings, vice Captain G F K Turner, Dated 21st August.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, Major Edward S Dickin retires on retired pay Dated 2nd September.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Alfred Johnson resigns his commission Dated 2nd September.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, Second Lieutenant George James Robertson Cooper, from Hampshire Carabiniers Yeomany, to be Second Lieutenant on probation Dated 2nd September.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieutenant George H C Earl of Rocksavage resigns his commission. Dated 2nd September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Francis A Thighe is seconded for service with the Territorial Artillery. Dated 24th July.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—William H F Weber, and to remain seconded. Dated 21st July, Charles W Scott, and to remain seconded. Dated 21st July, Patterson Barton. Dated 21st July Ormonde de P E Winter. Dated 24th July, Local Lieutenant Colonel Francis A Wilson, D S O., and to remain seconded. Dated 1st August, Norman McN Gray, and to remain seconded. Dated 1st August, Louis M Dyson. Dated 1st August. The undermentioned Captains are seconded Ambrose N. Waddell Dudley, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 11th August, Claude S. Young, for service on the Staff. Dated 15th August, vice as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 9th August, Supernumerary Captain Henry R. Goodman is restored to the establishment. Dated 9th August.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Quartermaster and Honorary Major Robert Baker, D S O, is placed on retired pay. Dated 29th August.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant George E Goldsmith to be Captain Dated 2nd August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major James C Morgan to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice S R Wills, retired. Dated 30th August.

The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 17th August, Captain Robert B Black, M B and Lieutenant Harry S Ranken, MB.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant Leslie L Dixson is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill health. Dated 2nd September.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses resign their appointments:—Miss Margaret Ironside. Dated 29th August, an Miss Mary Linaker. Dated 1st September.

Memoranda.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Frederick Campbell, CB, DSO, Indian Army, to be Major-General vice J A H Pollock, C.B., who has retired Dated 29th June.

Colonel Sir Robert A W Colleton, Bart, CB, is placed on retired pay. Dated 31st August.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F Close, CMG, Royal Engineers, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel while employed as Director, General of the Ordnance Survey. Dated 22nd August.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Half pay List, retire on retired pay. Dated 2nd September. Bernard R. Dietz and Thomas St C Davidson. DSO.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, Royal Engineers, are granted the temporary rank of Captain while employed in the Survey Department of the Gold Coast Colony. Dated 2nd September—Harry A. L. Halls, and Pierse J. Mackey.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain James J. Reid of retired pay. Dated 2nd September.

General reserve of officers. The undermentioned Captains having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, case to belong to the Reserve of Officers:—Richard C. Carew. Dated 20th August, Frederick H. Crawford. Dated 21st August.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Charles E. Smith resings his commission. Dated 2nd September.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Thomas Herbert Hudson, eldest son of the late Lieut-Col. H. E. Hudson and Mrs. Hudson, of Eccleslea, Haslemere, and Florence Sinclair-Thomson, only child of the late H. Sinclair-Thomson of Buxa-Duar, Bhutan, India, and of Mrs. S. H. Tatham Armitage.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Charles R. Lias, Head Master of Victoria College, Alexandria, eldest son of the Rev. J. J. Lias, Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral, and Rosalie, elder daughter of the late Sir Nicholas Elphinstone, Bart., and of Lady Elphinston, of 5 Sloane Court.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, Established over 85 years.

MICHELIN

Tyres in the Making.

No. 4. Mixing the Ingredients in the right proportions is essential if the Tyre is to possess the vital qualities of "Resilience" and "Durability."

Too much of this substance or too little of that often gives a result very different from that expected. Hence it behoves the manufacturer to pay particular attention to this part of the process. 16

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.
CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 110 Russa Rd., North.

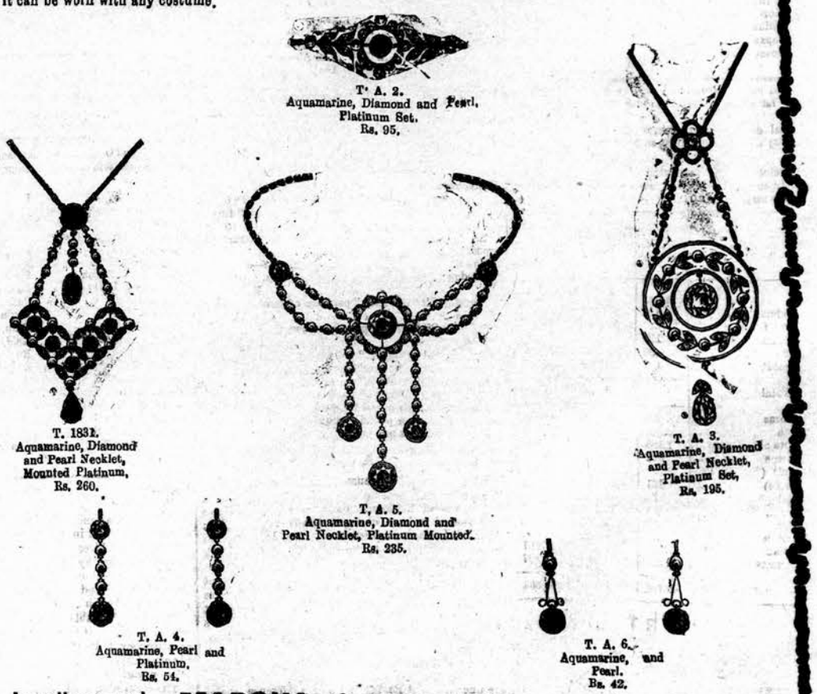
THE OLD LAMP BRAND

MADAGASCAR AQUAMARINE JEWELRY.

THIS Blue Gem is the most important precious stone discovery of modern times. As the name implies, it is found in Madagascar, and has only come upon the market since the opening up of that country by the French authorities. Its colour is a delicate sax-blue, a tint which is very uncommon in precious stones.

Owing, it is said, to a curious superstition on the part of the natives, it is difficult to obtain large size stones of this pretty gem, as the large stones are smashed by them before leaving their possession.

The stone possesses the pleasing property of considerably improving in artificial light, showing to considerable advantage its delicate limpid tint and brilliancy, which makes it exceedingly popular owing to the fact that it can be worn with any costume.



T. A. 2. Aquamarine, Diamond and Pearl, Platinum Set. Rs. 95.

T. 1832. Aquamarine, Diamond and Pearl Necklet, Mounted Platinum, Rs. 260.

T. A. 5. Aquamarine, Diamond and Pearl Necklet, Platinum Mounted. Rs. 235.

T. A. 3. Aquamarine, Diamond and Pearl Necklet, Platinum Set, Rs. 195.

T. A. 4. Aquamarine, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 54.

T. A. 6. Aquamarine, and Pearl. Rs. 42.

Jewellers and Watchmakers. MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 36 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, Hon, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyse, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill the effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellose—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, bleed or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil to 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8
For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Thrush and Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTRY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different (prices to correspondents mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, "Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir.—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BRAKEY Government Telegraph.

8th September, 1909.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	71 3-8		1-8
do. Rentes ...	94 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84		1-8
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' bonce...	24 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-20		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4·86		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	3th Mar.		
3 months' sight .	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold	77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1 4-15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£42,500,000	Inc.	£1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,930,000	Unchanged.	
Other Deposits	...£44,300,000	Inc.	£1,400,000
Government Securities	£14,.00,000	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	...£23,400,000	Inc.	£1,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£31,500,000	Inc.	£1,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 58 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

	Firm.	Fair demand.
Spot		
Futures	...	steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Firm	with a fair demand.
Total sales	...	10,00 0 Bales.
Sold on speculation and for Export	...	500 ,,
Imports	...	7,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...	7·15 + 05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10 1-16 + 1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·18	6·11	6·08	6·08	6·03
—.3	—·4	—·04	—·04	—·4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.	
6·10	6·12	6·13	6·14	
—·03	—·05	—·05	—·03	

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-31 Jan. 11-37.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·25 Jan. 11-35.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 31,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 27,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 15,.00
Exports to Continent	... 2,000
Spot Cotton—	11·80—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 11-34+01	Advanced on bullish crop reports and declined on reported slack spot demand,
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·40 unchgd	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 6-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 11·32+04
Do. do Dec.	... 11·33+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	...36 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... Nominal,
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...37 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Easier.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.—	...Nominal.—No sellers.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Buyers &c.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...37 1-4 -1-4
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal,	
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship	57 1-4 + 3-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...54 1-4+1
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...76 1-2+1
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Dunk.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...69 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-11—Sept.-Oct.—Buyers.—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Brazlers	... £ 66 3-4
Yellow Metal	... d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	... £ 55 1-8

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal...Nominal.
Arrival :—Moltkefels.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	.. 20 1 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet. Prices quite nominal.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...19 4 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	..Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...17 6 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...October.
Tone—Less pressure to sell.	
E A E & Similar Crystal C & F India	...22 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	..Jan.-March.
Tone—Quiet—Nothing offering.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...17 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Sept.-Oct.
Tone Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	... .
	Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	... .
Do. do.	... .
	Sept.-Nov.—16-6—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912—16 4 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—17 1 1-2—Value.
July-Oct —1912—15 7 1-2—Value,
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—17-3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15-9—Value,
General Tone—Firm but inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [15th Sept. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Bullion...	3,26,4 0	London	Chartered Bank
9 Cases Rupees.	45,000	Bangkok	do
2 Boxes Bullion ..	1,53,600	London	Comptoir National
1 Box Bullion ...	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank
8 Boxes Bullion...	4,30,800	do	National Bank
Soverei ns ...	37,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	32	37,738
B B and C I Railway ...	19	22,711

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai ,,	...176
Japan ,,	...150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	...	Rs.	95	12 0
Forward	...	,,	95	9 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24	0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24	0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,,	61	10 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	61	10 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,,	61	11 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 47·30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 12·70 lakhs in T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50 lakhs and for the next week 60 lakhs are again offered.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	17,63,000
Other Deposits	.....	6,32,000
Sundries	54,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	7,44,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	25,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	3,52,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	3,36,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	15,08,000	.....
Bullion	.....	31,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	41,000
Sundries	24,000	.....
Cash	.....	36,16,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	2,791	4,299	— 1,508
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 14th Sept.	2,486,867	3,18,,354	—693,935
Shipments for the week Europe ...	3,300	55	+ 3,245
China ...			
Japan ...	1,563	300	+ 766
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	4,363	355	+ 4,011
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 14th Sept. Europe ...	934,122	1,098,493	—164,371
China ...	45,010	98,167	— 83,157
Japan ...	6.0,305	846,41.	—246,112
Coast Ports ...	32,.94	38,244	— 5,952
Total...	1,531,729	2,081,324	—499,595
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ..	Nil.	13,783	—13,7?3
China ...			
Japan ...	100	311	— 211
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 19th Aug. 1911—14,230 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June, 1911—8,573 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	330	401,131	422,080
Central India...	.....	147,521	223,270
Barsee and Nagur ...	115	117,208	271,219
Berar ...	39	359,654	526,084
Central Provinces ...	124	150,988	293,984
Total Comras ...	608	1,176,502	1,737,528
Dholleras	25	268,642	255,774
Broach	.....	218,511	305,419
Compta and Dharwar.	1,468	257,210	255,730
Westerns	341	47,367	44,145
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	161	297,159	409,044
Bengals (Gajputans)...	82	136,780	124,340
Sind	85	70,570	42,538
Persian	21	3,063	3,996
American	.....	6,710	866
Egyptian	.....	2,660	697
Other sorts	.....	1,193	277
Total ...	2,791	2,486,369	3,180,354

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the week Home market have remained very steady and there is nothing of importance to report except the Census Bureau Ginners' Report received on the 9th instant which stated that upto 1st September 771,000 bales had been ginned. Private advices are very conflicting.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences
Futures Oct. ...	11·42	11·32	—10
,, Dec. ...	11·56	11·40	—16
Spot ...	11·70	11·80	+10
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·46	11·32	—14
,, Dec. ...	11·49	11·36	—13
Spot ...	11·13-16	11·9-16	—1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Sept.-Oct.	6·25	6·18	—07
,, Dec.-Jan ...	6·10	6·08	—02
Spot ...	7·16	6·15	unchgd.

Locally Exporters have done almost nothing during the week, but native operator have been trying their best to keep up the market much higher and the parity with Home prices has increased.

Local mills have bought very moderately and there is nothing of importance to report,

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	319	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	,,	318	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	316	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	303	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	299	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	289	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	312	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	307	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	302	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	289	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·19	6·11	6·08	6·08
+01	Unchanged.		

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·03	6·9	6·11	6·12	6·13
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	—01

FREIGHTS.

Firm and a steady business doing.

Antwerp : Light seeds Oct (600 tons) at 14 6.
Antwerp : seeds Oct a long line at 15 6,
Dunkirk : poppy seeds Oct (1,000 tons) at 15 6.
Dunkirk : light seeds Oct (1,500 tons) at 15,
Hull : light seeds Oct (1,000 tons) at 14 6.
Hull : light seeds Jan-Feb-March various lots at 14.

For Liverpool Marseilles :—It is reported that the Anchor and Ellerman liners have booked a fare line Jan. to May at 14-6 S cotton wheat at 15.

Fixtures:—s. s. "Beethoven" Sept. loading Dunkirk at 21-6.
,, s. s. "Queensboro" Sept. loading Dunkirk or London at 21-6.
,, s. s. "Maresfield" Oct. loading at 20-6 one p. p.

Rates unchanged. Macket closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

RAPESEED :—

Owing to the active demand from Home a considerable amount of business has been put through at advancing prices and the tendency of the market at the close of the week was very firm. The stocks are very small and consequently business is restricted.

LINSEED :—

A large business has been put through during the last week and the tendency of the market was active. There had been wide fluctuations but the nett change is not much. The big estimate of 6,500,000 quarters for the Southern American crop has had no effect on the prices and they rather shew tendency to rise than fall which is due to the small stocks that are being carried over all over the world. After the settlement of September Suttas market is likely to rule easier.

WHEAT:—

In consequence of the favourable weather ruling in the United Provinces and the Punjab the tendency of the market was downward and orders are daily received from up-country to sell both ready and new crop for April-May delivery. For near deliveries the shippers are not meeting sellers but some business has been effected with local mills. The local prices are still higher than Home equivalents but business with business is likely to be resumed at no distant future.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	2,791	bales
Wheat	...	81,496	cwts.
Linseed	...	19,768	,,
Rapeseed	...	9,009	,,
Gingellyseed	...	10,711	,,
Poppyseed	...	10,065	,,
Groundnuts... ...	...	3,370	,,
Castorseed	...	40,867	,,
Rice	...	20,380	,,
Myrabollams	...	4,475	,,
Cottonseed	...	83,125	,,
Mowraseed	...	14,597	,,
Gram	...	7,462	,,
Joowar	...	104,680	,,
Maize	...	82	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods.—Market continues steady.

Dhooties and T. R. Plains.—Home market very firm. Tendency against buyers. Bombay market little enquiry expect good demand.

Prints and Dyeds.—Market is steady. Firm business doing in Cambrics etc.

Grey Goods.—There is some improvement in demand. Prices are generally steady.

T. Red Prints.—Market remains in the same condition. No improvement to report.

METALS.

Copper and Y. Metal.—There has not been any change in the Home market during the week and prices are £67 per copper and £57·10 for Y. Metal. Our market has also undergone no change but some sales of Y. metal are reported.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 73°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...135°	American	,,	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins ,,	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,,	3 10 0
		Per 8 Impl. gallons	
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		,,	3 0 0
		per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins125°		,,	3 10 0

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette" :—

The Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
	unsteady.
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	2 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2 10 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4 0

SHARES.

We have very few transactions to report during this week. The market was closed for three days on account of holidays. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,720; Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 66 1-2; Indian Specie at Rs. 51 1-4; Bombay Merchants' Bank at Rs. 9 1-4 X. D.; Bank of Baroda shares have improved to Rs. 70; Bank of Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 135. In Press Companies, Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 847 1-2; New Berar's at Rs. 527 1-2; Indian Cotton at Rs. 136 1-4; Volkart's at Rs. 672 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 90; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are at and about Rs. 550; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 278-3-4 and preference shares at Rs. 292 1-2 to Rs. 295. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 139 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 173 and Rs. 174. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 30; Central India Mining Company shares are steady at Rs. 30 1-4; Jost Fans Supply and Engineering Company shares have been placed at Rs. 50 X D; Fort Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 750; Shivrajpur's at Rs. 17. The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 69 1-2 deferred shares at Rs. 113 and preference shares at Rs. 167; Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 520. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, Limited ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 257 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 235. In Mill Companies, Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 1,755; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,075; Manockji Petit's at Rs. 2,515; Standard's at Rs. 890; David's at Rs. 363 3-4; Kohinoor's at Rs. 615 X. D., Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at Rs. 1,167 1-2; Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,342 1-2; New Great Eastern at Rs. 162 1-2; New City of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 760; Swan Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 180; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares at Rs. 480. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 637 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 125; Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 500; Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 125 1-2; Central Provinces Railway shares have declined to Rs. 32 1-2; Gujarat Railway shares are at and about Rs. 29 1-2 to Rs. 30. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

There was practically no jute market to-day, owing to the excitement of the forecast figures, a good deal of which came out to-day comprising nearly all the large districts of Eastern Bengal and adding last year's district officer's figures and giving some 63 lakhs of bales already in view. Returns have yet to come in from between 7 and 8 lakhs of acres, including Rungpur and Bogra, so that another 20 to 21 lakhs or so, bales can be looked for inquiry. In the gunny market, too, the business done was more or less nominal. The money market was firm, but there was little doing, while in the share market, tea shares ruled steady with not very many transactions reported.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" Commander H. G. S. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 1st instant, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY,

Daly, Mr D
Murray, Capt H Mrs
Morton, Capt S
O'Connell, Rev Bro
O'Farrell, Rev Bro
Bergin, Rev Bro
Gimall, Rev Bro
Willinore, Miss J
Ingersall, Mrs H
James, Mr J H
Bliss, Mr F
Bailey, Mr T G
May, Mr W S
Borner, Mrs E S
Gill, Capt J G
Grant, Mrs L
Edwards, Lt W M
Solano, Mr B A and Mrs
Umpleby, Mr W G
Dass' Native Servt Mr
Mears, Mr T R
Ireland, Dr J S
Greason, Mr Mrs and child
Ashburnham, Miss
Fulden, Mr A
Greemond, Mrs E N
Swan, Maj J S and Mrs
Eve, Mrs W H
Fry, Mr F W
Clark's, Mrs Nurse (Mrs Prior)

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY,

Moss, Maj A
McGillivray, Capt W S
Ritson, Capt R G
Lamb, Lt R M
Sealy, Mr W A P
Deane, Mr L M
Thornton, Capt G St L
Dutt, Mr A S
Ker, Lt-Col M A
Mitchell, Mr
Marden, Mr J
Henderson, Mr H J H
Dwecha, Mr J M
Meherhomji, Mr R P
Hassan, Mr S
Safkat, Mr
Baloo, Mr P
Shoram, Mr P
Sabhacati, Mr
Pai, Mr D
Bulsara, Mr D
Warden, Mr J S
Mulla, Mr H F
Pike, Capt E S Mrs
Sim, Mr G
Salamudden, Mr
Stevenson, Capt H B
Tyler, Mr B M
Price, Mr J
Anthony, Capt W S
Mindl, Mr J B
Nicholson, Lt W S
Cogan, Mr C T S
Schwaiger, Mr I
Moore, Mr J B
Beames, Mr Mrs and 3 children
Oakes, Lt G F T Mrs
Lawrie, Mr H J
Laing, Mr A A
Clark, Miss C V
Singh, Lt Z
Mor's, Major Nat Servt
Bliss, Major C
Grant, Mr T E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY,

O'Neill, Mr
Harris, Mr H E
Booth, Mr C
Spence, Maj A H O
Dass, Mr B
Kewitt, Mr B W
Khopkar, Mr V M

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Swanley, Capt G D P
Daniell, Capt J A S
Downie, Mr T S

Per s.s. "Africa," Sept. 15.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday noon :—

Alderson, Mrs
Andriadakis, Mr B
Anton, Mr J
Baake, Mr F
Bikkers, Mr A
Browne, Mr A J W
Byramji, Mr and Mrs D P
Byramjee, Miss
Browne, Rev F F
Charmier, Mr
Campe, Mr
Carrse, Mr and Mrs N
Ccolas, Mr J N
Canantinple, Mr
Courouclis, Mr C H
Evangelinidi, Mr J C
Emerentis, Sister
Forbes, Lt A
Funk, Mr W
Furdonji, Mr
Favel, Mr and Mrs S
Favel, Miss
Gruenbery, Mr
Gut, Mr G
Habermass, Mr H
Hardy, Major W K
Hargreaves, Mr and Mrs
Hunter, Miss
Hedwig, Sister
Jose, hides, Mr S
Kapadia, Mr P
Krause, Mr M
Lal, Mr B M
Leach, Mr and Mrs
Lloyd Payne Maj-Gen, R
Lupton, Mr S K
Lea Sister,
Louse Sister,
Maag, Mr J
Makie, Mr A W W
Marchant, Capt and Mrs
Maxwell, Capt P B
Mitha, Mr C M
Mody, Mr and Mrs N J
Mody, Mr J N
Mody, Miss B
Moritz, Mr H
Meier, Mr and Mrs
Mulder, Mr A
Pendelbury, Mr and Mrs
Phelps, Mr H R
Perkunn, Mr R
Patterson, Mr
Paula, Sister
Radesco, Mr J
Reinhard, Mr L
Simpson, Mrs J H
Steiner, Mrs and child
Subedar, Miss
Swan, Major C J
Slater, Mr S G
Strobie, Mr J
Taraporewalla, Mr
Teesdale, Capt J W
Thisrolf, Mr F
Vatcha, Mr F D
Volteras, Mr A
Wegerich, Mr A

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 16.

The P and O Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails today for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Beazley, Mr W E
Bajpai, Mr G S
Bajpai, Mr B S
Campbell, Mr
Cole, Mr C W
Corin, Miss
Dillon, Mr J Trevor
Dracott, Mr H D
Denham, Mr P
Dunstan, Mr J O
Devaz, Mr J F
Elwin, I C S, Mr E B
Emerson, Mr J J
Fullerton, Mr S B
Gosling, Mr G E
Green, Mr L
Graye, Mr I
Horncastle, Mr E
Hartley, Mrs G S
Jellaky, Mr A K
King, Mr N J
Lefevre, Mrs
Lingha, Mr R
Marcuse, Mr M
Moss, Mr G C
Mogge, Corporal
Norton, Mr Eardley
Plesion, Mr J Ramen
Pudamjee, Mr N S
Pulhan, Mr K
Poulwis, Mr F
Quin, Hon Mr H O
Reid, Mr R N
Rustomjee, Mr H
Ranjitsinhji, Mr
Sandy, Mr J
Tomkinson, Capt H A
Vanderspar, Mr R
Watkins, Miss M
Wadia, Mr and Mrs C N
Young, Mr H B

MR. BOTTOMLEY, M. P.

A largely attended meeting of South Hackney electors was held in mail week "to consider Mr. Bottomley's address to the electors"—this address being one issued by Mr. Bottomley on August 15, in which he announced that the £50,000 case had "come to an end with the withdrawal of all imputations" upon his "personal honour."

After considerable discussion, a resolution was carried declaring it to be in the best interests of the constituency that the sitting member should sever his connection therewith, and calling upon him to take an early opportunity of so doing.

The chairman, after calling for a show of hands, declared that only ten of those present had voted in opposition to the motion.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1730
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 ,,	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	135
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 ,,	10½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Panjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld...	100	10	6½	9½ xd
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	76
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
	$125	$125	£2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	530
Alliance	1000	1000	...	65
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	45	195
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.....	250	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	200
Century	100	100	2	177½
Central India	500	500	70	1755
Jaina	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1167½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Jonnaught	300	300	...	200
Jupiter	1000	1000	yr. 20	450
Crescent	100	100	4	65
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	820
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	365½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	200
Edward Sassoon Mill.....	200	200	nil	180
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	200
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1162½
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	242½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	440
Howard and Balleagh ...	500	500	15	360
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	...	120
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	300
Indo-China Mfg.....	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	235
Jamshed Mfg.....	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	260
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	150
Khandesh	610	610	25	700
Khatau Makanjee.....	1000	1000	45	805
Kohinoor	500	500	15	615
Leopold	100	100	...	69
Lakshmi Jute.....	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2300
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	30	2515
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2700
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	80
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

THE WAY OUT!

THE world ought to learn before many days whether the present optimism of Berlin concerning the resumed negotiations is substantially founded, and one does not see that anything is to be gained by premature speculations on the point. Most significant at the moment is the outbreak of Anglophobia. It certainly looks as if it would be in this direction that the German Government would now seek to come out of the affair with something to the good for electoral purposes. If the eventual settlement with France is to be a reasonable one, and therefore useless as an appeal to Chauvinist feeling, the only alternative is to beat up patriotic sentiment by showing that England's malignant mischief-making has been the chief trouble. On the other hand, it would certainly not do to represent England as having in any way foiled German designs. The line taken by the "Lokal-Anzeiger" suggests the way out. England "roared," but the roar frightened nobody, because it was obviously let off in order to give the British Government strength in facing its domestic enemies. It strikes one as rather a dangerous line for a German paper to take, to suggest that Government do showy things in the way of foreign policy to help them out of trouble at home. But no doubt it is hoped that that point will not be generally noted. One would not be surprised if the end of it all were an election cry that the Lion's objectionable roaring must be stopped once for all by proof that Germany is still solidly "patriotic."

THE GREAT EASTERN DISPUTE.

The news of the settlement, yesterday, at the Board of Trade, of the dispute between the Great Eastern Railway Company and a section of its employees has been received with general satisfaction. It is, of course, difficult, indeed impossible, to form any very precise conclusion as to the causes, much less the merits, of many of these disputes. To the plain man, however, it will occur that, in the present case, the directors might have decided a little earlier to accept the recent settlement in the spirit in which they yesterday agreed to accept it; and that in threatening another general strike, unless this section's grievance was redressed, the representatives of the men also failed in a sense of responsibility to the public at large. The nation already owes much to Mr. Buxton for the work he has done in composing so many recent differences between capital and labour, and its gratitude to him is enhanced by the knowledge that part of that work has been performed under the shadow of an acute domestic anxiety culminating in the bereavement recorded in to-day's papers—a bereavement in which the President of the Board of Trade has the respectful sympathy of the entire public. That sympathy could not be more deeply proved than by the loyal acceptance of the recent settlement by all parties in these wretched and costly disputes. The misery they spread in every direction is obvious. As to their costliness, one need only refer to a very significant article in to-day's "Standard," in which a Welsh correspondent shows that the recent colliery strikes in South Wales have cost owners and men in that part of the kingdom considerably over £3,000,000 in money alone.

ARMS AND THE BRUTE.

Such scenes of riot as those which have lately been disgracing many South Wales towns and villages, and the quite hideous display of brutality in the city of Lincoln on Wednesday night, when firemen at their work were jeered at and stoned, cast two duties upon the community. They have to be repressed, and they have to be understood. Repression must come first, and probably the severer as well as the swifter it is, the better, for where brutes are concerned, appeals to reason and fine feeling are generally thrown away. And on that side of the matter, one notices with satisfaction that the respectable residents in many of the affected towns are organizing themselves on the side of the police and lending practical aid in the restoration of order. But how are these outbursts of hooliganism to be explained, this pillage, violence, and bestial spirit? That is the real difficulty. In Wales they say that very few of the rioters are Welsh—that the majority are foreigners; but it does not appear so from the names of the men who get arrested. Our system of education is obviously at fault somewhere. Is this brutality a result on certain half-backed minds of the prominence given to "sport" in the general life of the community, whereby the graver responsibilities of life are made to appear tedious and of secondary importance? Perhaps. But these brainless, brutal, unwashed rabbles will, somehow or other, have to be made men; and that difficulty will have to be solved here at home, for the Colonies will not have them. Universal service would, at any rate, teach them self-respect, and no one knows that better than Lord Haldane, though he dare not propose it to the present Cabinet. Those, however, who believe in this as the best solution of these and many other difficulties have had great encouragement in the events of the past fortnight, and will, it is to be hoped, carry on their propaganda with increased energy.

A SHIP OF MYSTERY.

Romance gets a poorer chance on the waters in these days than it did. There is a mysterious little steamer on the Thames, fitted with wireless telegraphy and rifle-racks. Her crew were discharged, and the engineer, donkeyman, and steward, who were suffered to remain, seem to have been bound over to secrecy, backed by prospects of high pay. Her destination is vaguely reported as Mexico or Buenos Aires. And then the Customs Officers step in, the engineer, donkeyman and steward are put ashore, and the ship apparently remains in charge. A stirring novel seems to have been spoiled, though one can trust Mr. Le Queux or somebody to write it all the same. Still, there is sense in prosaic interference with romance. If British authority had been a little more imaginative and alert, there would have been no unfortunate Alabama affair. Rumour suggests as the real destination of the ship of mystery either Morocco or Portugal—and the mind goes back to a certain landing at Boulogne years ago. It is quite possible that the true explanation is much less exciting, but irresponsible ships are not to be encouraged in these delicate times.

GIN ON THE WEST COAST.

The United Committee for the Prevention of the Demoralisation of the Native Races by the Liquor Traffic probably did not altogether relish some of the humour which Mr. Harcourt could not quite repress in dealing with the question of Southern Nigeria and gin. But it is, no doubt, quite true, as he suggests, that gin as the medium of exchange loses much of its incidental evil as it works its way up country. It is a simpler matter to debase such a currency than it is to "sweat" coin; the immediate holder has only to put his lips to the bottle and supply the deficiency with water, and one have no doubt he does. Happily, the Government is also able to assist this process of diluting the currency by taxing spirits according to strength, with the result that the Southern Nigerian population is gradually getting weaker and weaker gin. One agrees, however, that this cannot be relied upon for a complete solution of a problem the creation of which will be one of Africa's gravest indictments against Europe when the books of humanity come to be settled up. It is good to know that another effort is to be made to induce other nations to co-operate with us in more serious efforts to put down the African liquor curse and that the British authorities are by no means going to wait even for such co-operation. The Home Government and the authorities on the spot are doing all they can in the matter, and the United Committee will certainly not strengthen their hands by irresponsible and unfair attacks upon the officials, or by assuming that what has unfortunately become a popular institution can be abolished at a stroke.

BANANA-SKINS AND COMPENSATION.

The banana-skin case decided by Judge Lumley Smith the other day will go to the Court of Appeal in all probability. At any rate, one hope so, since it is seriously important to know whether a banana-skin fall is one of those things which we are bound to accept practically as a matter of course. The case was a little complicated. The potman, who sued the publican under the workmen's Compensation Act, had been sent by him to cash a postal order. He found the post office to which he was sent closed, and went on to another, and on the way slipped on the banana-skin and fractured his thigh. The publican complicated matters by pleading that he had sent the potman only to the first post office, not to the second; also that the man had a weak foot, which was really more to blame than the banana. Judge Lumley Smith, however, seems to have brushed aside these details, and found for the publican on the ground that a banana-skin is a common object of the streets, upon which anybody might step whether out on his employer's business or not. If the man had been sent across a street full of dangerous traffic and was knocked down he might have recovered, but not on a banana-skin, which his employer could not help. One does not know if there is a recorded case of death in such circumstances from lightning, but it obviously would be on the same principal.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINCHAM ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step, the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors:

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autois's, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Marke', Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS UNRIVALLED AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all 'impurities' from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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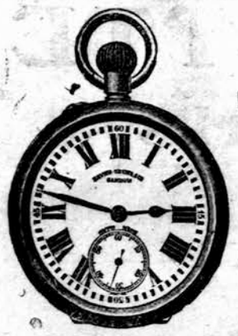

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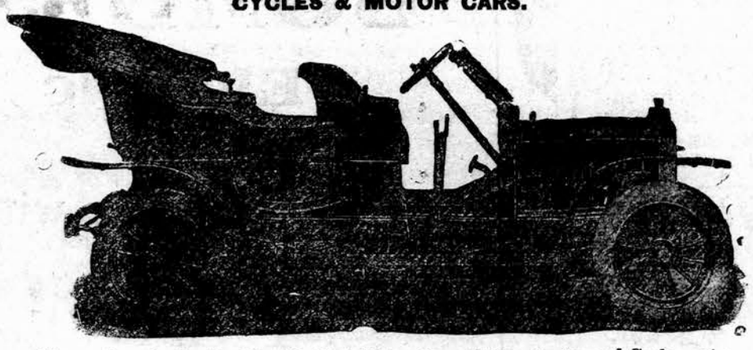

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